THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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AN ENGLISH ROMANCE.

The Tichborne Baronetcy Case—An Immense Fortune and Extraordinary Family History—Adventures of the Heir Apparent, and Unusual Excitement in the World of Fashion, Etc.

LONDON, February 2.—While the political world of England is engaged in the discussion of reform, and British statesmen are at their wits' ends to discover a scheme by which to silence the voice of public opinion, and satisfy the people, the fashionable circles of Belgravia, and the "upper ten" generally, are eagerly discussing the merits of a case shortly to be brought before the courts, in which is involved a baronetage and half a million of dollars per annum. The English press has been occupied for some time with voluminous correspondence on the subject, and great interest in the case is felt by all who make the history of aristocratic families their particular study. Although many versions of this extraordinary story have been given to the public, I have not seen as yet anything like a true and correct narrative in the English press. As I happen to be acquainted with the principal character, and know all the incidents in the drama, I am enabled to afford your readers one more illustration of the maxim that truth is stranger than fiction. Before proceeding with the story, however, it is necessary to clear the ground by a short sketch of family history.

The family of Tichborne, or, as it was formerly called, De Itchenborne, is one of the oldest in England. In the county of Hants the bearer of the title and the possessor of the estate of that name was respected for centuries. The family was notable in Hampshire before the Conquest, and ever since, in spite of revolutions and intrigues, has inherited the same land. Similar possessions in other parts of the country—including property in Galway, Ireland—have been added to the original estates from time to time; but these changes took place so long ago that the latest of them is old in history. From the time of Henry II till 1620 the principal representatives of the family were simple knights. But when Queen Elizabeth died, Sir John de Tichborne, Knight, who was at the time Sheriff of Southampton, acting on his own responsibility, went directly to Winchester, and there proclaimed James VI of Scotland her successor, as King James I of England. After the monarch had been settled on his throne, one of his first acts was to reward his Hampshire champion, and Sir John de Tichborne was created a baronet, and his four sons were knighted. He was also made custodian of the Castle of Winchester, which was settled on him in fee form.

This baronetcy has come down to his descendants in the present day, and Sir Alfred Doughty Tichborne, Baronet, who died a short time since, was the last bearer of the hereditary dignity. The career of this gentleman was a wild and reckless one, and the English public recollect seeing his name in the Court of Bankruptcy. His net income—£75,000 per annum—was not sufficient, and in fact Sir Alfred was terribly embarrassed. One of his first acts on succeeding to the title and estates was to purchase a yacht at a cost of $70,000 and five hundred stand of the best breach loading rifles for his own private shooting. The estates became heavily mortgaged; but the Jews who lent the money felt perfectly secure. On Christmas day last, however, there landed in England, from the steamship Celt, from New York to London, a gentleman whose presence appears to have had the effect of a falling bombshell among Jews and Gentiles who lent money on the Tichborne estates—no other, in fact, than the rightful owner to the estate, Sir Roger Charles Tichborne, Baronet. Never before in the family history has so strange an incident been known.

The official books record that Sir James Francis Doughty Tichborne, Baronet, of Tichborne, Hants, born in 1784, succeeded his brother as tenth Baronet in 1853. He had at this time two sons, viz., Roger Charles, born in 1829, and Alfred Joseph, born 4th September, 1839, who married in 1861 Teresa Mary, eldest daughter of Lord Arundel. There were of this family also two daughters who died. Thus the eldest son and heir, Roger Charles, was, when his father became baronet in 1853, twenty-four years of age, and his younger brother, Alfred Joseph, was fourteen years old. In 1862 the father died, but in the meantime the heir, who had been subject from childhood to nervous attacks, took his departure from England, with the intention of visiting America and the colonies at the antipodes. Some time before the death of Sir James news came to this country that the ship in which Roger Charles took his departure to Australia was lost off Cape Horn, with all on board. The sad intelligence was confirmed by the fact that nothing was afterwards heard of the lost heir. So the younger brother took the title and estates. However, he had no son to succeed him, and when he died, a few months ago, it was thought by many that the title would be extinguished in that branch. But his lady bore a posthumous child, and great rejoicing was made when the infant was formally declared heir of the line.

But now comes the extraordinary part of the story. Although the ship (the Edinburgh, I believe) in which Roger Charles sailed was lost, with nearly all on board, he himself, with four others, managed to scramble into a boat, and among the icebergs of the Cape, for four dreary days and nights held on to existence. Picked up by a vessel bound to Valparaiso, Roger Charles landed in South America, his sole property being a suit of clothes and a borrowed hat. A good Samaritan, named Thomas de Castro, a Spaniard, took compassion on the castaway, and lent him such aid that he was enabled to live comfortably, and at the same time acquire a knowledge of the people among whom he was so strangely thrown. He wandered among the different States for two years; but when at Callao he made the acquaintance of a sea captain in the Australian trade, he accepted a berth as ship's steward, and in that capacity landed in Melbourne, Australia.

In grateful remembrance of his Spanish friend he assumed the name of Thomas de Castro; and leaving the ship at Melbourne, sought work as a shepherd in the interior of the colony. He readily obtained employment, and by attention to his duties very soon secured the confidence of his employers and the settlers generally. About this time he learnt, through the English papers, that his father, Sir James, was dead, and that the title and estates had been assumed by his brother Alfred Joseph, to whom he was very much attached. Thinking that as he was considered dead it would be better to let his brother enjoy the title for a time at least, and besides the roving wild life of an Australian settler was suited to his taste, while he enjoyed better health under the southern sun than he ever did in England, he made up his mind to maintain his incognito, and settle down in the country. Years rolled by, and Thomas de Castro, *alias* Sir Roger Charles Tichborne, Baronet, became the manager and owner of a butchering establishment in Walla Walla, near Sydney. He prospered in business, and Mr. de Castro became known in the settlement as an excellent butcher and an honest man.

But the romance would not be complete without the usual tale of love, ending with a happy marriage. Thomas de Castro, the butcher, fell violently in love with Mary Bourne, a daughter of a plasterer. In due time the marriage took place, and there were high times in the ranche for a week before and a month after the event. Mrs. de Castro, however, was utterly ignorant of the previous history of her husband until some few months since, when Sir Roger declared himself the rightful owner of the Tichborne estates. He was moved to this course when his lady presented him with a daughter, and at the same time he heard that his brother had died, leaving the estate heavily mortgaged. Accordingly Sir Roger departed from Australia, and with Lady Tichborne and child and four servants, arrived in London on Christmas day.

He has been recognized by his mother, the dowager Lady Tichborne, and by his tenantry; yet his rights will be disputed by the trustees of the late Sir Alfred and the host of people to whom the late baronet owed money. The case will probably come on in the courts in a few days, but there can be no doubt that Sir Roger Charles Tichborne, baronet, will be admitted to his full rights. It will, however, be a nice point for the lawyers to decide how far the real baronet is responsible for debts incurred by his brother, Sir Alfred.

It is proper to say, in conclusion, that Sir Roger is every inch a gentleman, a perfect type of a good, frank, honest Britisher. Of Lady Tichborne, suffice it to say that, although she might feel herself ill at ease in Belgravian circles, she is a most amiable lady, a good wife, and, if I may judge of her character from what I have already seen of her, she will prove a blessing to the poor in the neighborhood of Tichborne Hall.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

Mr. Burlingame's Arrival in China—The Troubles in the Corea—Barbarous Conduct of the Natives—Excursions into the Interior—Interesting Researches.

TIENTSIN, China, November 22.—The threatened extermination of foreigners alluded to in my letter of September 1 did not take place, so your correspondent is spared to write you again from the Flowery Land.

The American Minister, Hon. Mr. Burlingame, and family passed through this city November 3, *en route* for Pekin. He was expected for weeks before he arrived. His progress since he left California has been slow, and in some respects quite disagreeable. The voyage over the Pacific to Japan was tedious and unpleasant. Between Japan and Shanghai he encountered a very dangerous typhoon. The safety of the steamer was for some time despaired of, and the passengers and crew, with few if any exceptions, gave up hope of escaping a watery grave.

The French are creating a sensation in Corea. Last spring, or early in the summer, some Roman Catholic French missionaries, laboring in Corea, were brutally murdered, it is believed at the instigation of the authorities. One or more escaped in a Chinese junk to Chefoo, the nearest Consular port in China, and reported the facts to the French officials at Chefoo and at Shanghai. It was soon decided that the French Admiral in Chinese waters should visit Corea, and demand satisfaction.

In the meantime, before extra French war vessels and soldiers had arrived in Northern China, which had been ordered up from Saigon, in Cochin China, one or two private individuals or firms sent vessels to Corea with arms, ammunition, etc., with intent to sell clandestinely or without the protection of treaty. In other words, attempts were made to smuggle or carry on a contraband traffic with Corea, although the hostility of the Government to trade with foreigners was well known, the Corean Government having entered into no treaty with Western nations.

One of these attempts, made by an American schooner, the General Sherman, commanded by an American, fitted out by an English merchant living here, was not successful. She left Chefoo August 9, and in due time entered the mouth of the river on which the capital of Corea is situated. While ascending the river she grounded on a sand-bank. According to information received by one of the refugee French missionaries, who went back in September on one of the French vessels to Corea, "the Governor at once sent to the King's father for instructions, whether he should put to death those on board, or should burn them and the vessel together.

"The King's father replied, to burn the vessel and all hands. This barbarous order was executed." Another account states that the death of the crew of the General Sherman was ordered by the King himself. According to an account contained in the *China Mail*, published at Hong Kong:—"Those on board the vessel were tied down below in their berths, and the ship was then fired, the unhappy victims being literally roasted slowly to death. The cause alleged by Coreans was that the vessel was a pirate, as she had arms on board."

It remains to be seen what will be done by the American and the English Ministers located at Pekin, in regard to the burning of the General Sherman and the murder of the crew and passengers. That schooner was professedly on a smuggling or unlawful expedition, and its confiscation or destruction by the Corean Government, in any civilized manner, would have been justified by the laws of nations. But the brutal method of putting to death its crew and passengers cannot by any means be justified by the laws of nations.

The Coreans need to be taught that such a destruction of life cannot be tolerated by the nations concerned in commerce in China and Japan. In all probability they will be obliged, by force of arms, if necessary, to enter into treaties with the principal countries engaged in commerce in the East, which shall prevent, as far as treaties can prevent, the recurrence of such a fate to any other foreign vessel than that which the American schooner General Sherman met in August last.

Lengthy expeditions or excursions into the interior of the empire are much more frequent and safe now than formerly. Travellers must have passports issued by their national Consul. Rev. Messrs. A. Williamson, of Cheefoo, and J. Lees, of this city, have within a few days returned from a trip of ten weeks. They started from Pekin in September, taking along with them a large quantity of Christian tracts and books. They proceeded to the southwest as far as Singan-fu, in the progince of Shensi.

There they spent several days. They obtained several copies and *fac similes* of the inscription, in Chinese and Syriac, engraven on the celebrated Nestorian Tablet, commemorating the labors of Nestorian missionaries who are believed to have entered China as early as A. D. 505. The tablet was erected A. D. 781. It was discovered in 1625, by some Roman Catholic missionaries. Our travellers obtained *fac similes* of other rare and unique inscriptions on marble, relating to subjects of interest.

Our travellers were treated with uniform kindness by the Chinese. They sold about 20,000 tracts and books, some of them for nearly the cost price, receiving in copper coin the value of about $200, or about 170,000 cash, the only legal coin in universal use in China.

We are looking with interest to the commencement of the running of the American line of mail steamers between China and San Francisco. We hope those steamers will connect this empire more closely than now with the United States, affording increased facilities for travelling, correspondence, and trade, resulting in great good to the world. Some complaint is made in China that the charges for passengers are not considerably lower than they are advertised to be via the Pacific Company of steamers.

REBEL OUTRAGES IN KENTUCKY.

Prominent Unionists of Boyle County Ordered to Leave on Penalty of Death.

FRANKFORT, Ky., February 20.—The Rebels in Boyle county have recently sent letters to General Speed S. Fry, Captain Goodlac, a relative of Joseph F. Bell, Wellington Harlan, and the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, to leave the county under penalty of death. Application to General Thomas has been made for protection of Union men against these Rebel regulators.

General Fry is the officer who is popularly believed to have killed Zollicoffer at Mills Springs, in January, 1862, and Wellington Harlan recruited the first company of Union troops raised on Kentucky soil during the war. Neither of them are extreme radicals politically, and their most probable offense is their record during the war.

—The senior wrangler at Cambridge University this year is Mr. C. Niven, a native of Peterhead, who was educated at the University of Aberdeen. He is a distinguished scholar.

—It is not the Princess de Leuchtenberg, but the daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine, that King George of Greece is going to marry.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

DISAGREEABLE WEATHER — GUBERNATORIAL INAUGURATION — GOVERNOR SWANN'S APPOINTMENTS—DOUBTS OF THEIR CONFIRMATION—A SNARL IN POLITICAL AFFAIRS—GOVERNOR COX—GRAND FASHIONABLE PARTY—A MILLIONAIRE BELLE—UNION PARTY CONSOLIDATING—TRIAL OF H. RIVES POLLARD.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

BALTIMORE, February 21.

This is one of the peculiar days that would probably cause a misanthrope to think about cutting his throat. It was warm and balmy yesterday. Rain fell in torrents until about 12 or 1 o'clock last night. It then commenced snowing, and this morning the ground was covered to the depth of three inches with that ingredient. To day we have had rain and snow, and snow and rain alternately, with a raw, cold atmosphere, and any quantity of mud and slush underneath. No one goes out unless to attend to some very pressing business. The heavens are still hung in black, with rain, sleet, mist, fog, slush, chilly atmosphere, and other things equally disagreeable.

A matter of decided interest to very many will be the inauguration of Governor Cox, our present Lieutenant-Governor, which takes place at Annapolis on Tuesday next, on which day Governor Swann will resign preparatory to taking his seat in the United States Senate. The inaugural address of Governor Cox will be looked for with more than usual interest, as it is believed he will assume a somewhat different position, politically, than that of his predecessor. The substantial Union citizens, at least, have at present more confidence in him.

There are extreme doubts whether or not any of the appointments made and sent in to the Senate by Governor Swann will be confirmed by that body. Those who made him United States Senator say they paid the pound of flesh, and are under no more obligations; and further, as he has deceived them in the nominations, they are not bound to confirm them. They would rather take their chances with the incoming Executive. Permit me to say, though I have differed somewhat with Governor Cox politically, knowing him intimately, as I have for thirty years, I feel confident that he will do what he believes to be right in the great cause of our country's good. He was a soldier in the army during the war, taking a decided position against treason and traitors. One who has done this, and held out faithful, is more likely to have the true essence of patriotism in his heart than a mere civic politician who kept in the background. There is nothing to be lost by the experiment.

One of the most elegant and fashionable parties of the season takes place to-night. It is given by a young and beautiful millionaire belle. She has hired an immense hall on Howard street, where the grand *fete* comes off. It will cost, probably, not less than four thousand dollars. There are eight hundred invitations out, including many guests from Washington, Philadelphia, New York, and elsewhere.

From the want of harmony now existing amongst the members of our Legislature—a quarrel between the conservatives, Democrats, and radicals—it is possible many of the measures or reforms contemplated in Maryland will be thwarted. Among these is the effort to reconstruct Baltimore city by giving her a new charter, and the movement towards providing a new State Constitution. Things are all in a muddle.

The straight-out Union party appears determined to consolidate again. For this purpose the State Central Union Committee meets here on the 27th instant, which will be largely attended, and, no doubt, bring forth important results.

The trial of H. Rives Pollard, former editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, charged with assaulting with attempt to kill Frederick K. Hipkins, was to have been commenced in the Criminal (Judge Bond's) Court here yesterday. Pollard's counsel produced a certificate from his physician stating he was confined to his room from sickness, and was unable to attend at present. It has, therefore, been postponed to await his arrival. He is under bail of $5000. Smith and Wilkins aid the State in this cause. Milton Whitney and John H. Jug, Esqs., are Pollard's counsel. It excites much interest. Hipkins is still in a dangerous condition, and may lose his life.

THE SHERMAN-CAMPBELL MISSION.

No Quarrel Between These Gentlemen—The Secret of Campbell's Failure to Join Juarez—He was to Have Accompanied Escobedo—"Too Late for the Train"—His Probable Early Return to Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, February 15.—So many extremely absurd reports have circulated regarding the joint mission of Lew Campbell and Lieutenant-General Sherman to Mexico, that I am induced to give you some semi-official statements on the subject, upon the correctness of which you may rely.

There never was any quarrel between Sherman and Campbell during the entire trip from New York to Mexico and back to New Orleans. The only foundation for the story is this:—

On arriving off Vera Cruz the question of entering the harbor and landing was raised. General Sherman was in favor of anchoring in the harbor and landing. Minister Campbell objected, on the ground that if the Susquehanna entered the harbor and accepted of anchorage in Mexican waters, courtesy would render it necessary for the Commodore to salute the flag of the French and the flag floating over the fortifications.

The day before General Escobedo left for the interior, it was arranged that Mr. Campbell should accompany him to join Juarez. While Mr. Campbell was making preparations for the journey, General Escobedo suddenly found it necessary to take up the line of march at once, and sent word to Mr. Campbell that he must join him immediately if he intended to receive his escort. It was impossible for Mr. Campbell to get ready and join Escobedo before he marched; besides, it was not at all certain that Escobedo would succeed in opening communication with the head of the Liberal Government inasmuch as his government did not recognize the imperial flag, be could not consent to compromise the government, and declined to enter and land. General Sherman argued that he could land without compromising himself or the government. Minister Campbell offered no objections to General Sherman doing so; but insisted that he, as a Minister to Juarez, conveyed in a government vessel, could not consistently comply with General Sherman's plan. The result was that General Sherman saw the force of Mr. Campbell's position, and did not land. No personal difficulty grew out of this difference of opinion, nor coolness between those two gentlemen ensued. On the contrary, I know that Minister Campbell was one of the last gentlemen visited by Mr. Sherman before his departure for St. Louis, and that they are now in friendly communication by letter. Gen. Sherman, as well as Mr. Campbell, feels annoyed at the reports of a quarrel. So much for that. Now for the reason that Minister Campbell did not join Juarez.

The Susquehanna, as you already know, returned to New Orleans with its diplomatic freight. Since then, until last week, Mr. Campbell has been living very quietly at the St. Charles, awaiting the shifting of events in Mexico to enable him to open communication with Juarez without an uncertain journey of five or six hundred miles upon a mule.

Mr. Campbell is now at his home in Ohio for a few days at the bedside of a sick child. His headquarters are still at the St. Charles, however, to which he will return in a few days. His mission is by no means at an end, neither has he tendered his resignation or been removed. It is expected that early in March, when the French have left, Juarez will open communication with the coast, when Campbell will return to Mexico and execute his mission, should the Government not in the meantime change his orders.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—The wife of Dr. Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*, died recently.

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P.M.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

Writ of Habeas Corpus Suspended in Ireland.

Latest Financial and Commercial Advices.

Wreck of the Ship Southampton.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Fenians.

LONDON, February 21—Noon.—The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland has been prolonged.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, February 21—Noon.—The ship Southampton, Captain Southwick, which sailed from this port a few days since for New York, went on the rocks on the Irish coast, near Belfast, last evening.

Latest Commercial and Financial News.

LONDON, February 21—Noon.—Consols for money, 91; Erie Railroad shares, 37¾; United States Five-twenties, 74; Illinois Central, ex dividend, 78¾.

LIVERPOOL, February 21—Noon.—Cotton very dull, with a decline of ⅛. Sales to-day 7000 bales; middling uplands, 13¾d.; middling Orleans, 14⅜d.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

Arrival of the Alemannia.

NEW YORK, February 21.—The steamer Alemannia, from Southampton on the 6th, has arrived. The material portion of her news has been anticipated by cable despatches.

Belgium.

In an encounter between the miners and the troops in Belgium, three workmen were killed and fifteen Belgian soldiers wounded. The rioters were advancing upon Roux and Jumetz, and the troops were massing in that direction.

Sweden.

A motion has been introduced into the Chambers of Sweden proposing a general liability to military service.

Prussia.

The Upper House of the Prussian Parliament has approved of the bill for a loan of twenty-four million thalers for the construction of railroads.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Storm—Political News—Governor Swann's Appointments—A Fashionable Party, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, February 21.—We had snow again last night, and rain to-day. The straight-out Unionists are rejoicing over the action of Congress yesterday regarding the Reconstruction bill, as the best measure for the present exigencies. Reverdy Johnson's course relieves him from previous condemnation.

The Union party here is rapidly reuniting, and coming back to its original loyal status. It is extremely doubtful now if authority will be granted for a new State Constitution. There is more faith in Governor Cox than in Governor Swann, whose late appointments probably will be all rejected. It is said that $200,000 are available to defeat the Democrats and conservatives in their attempts to overthrow the loyal party in Maryland.

Miss Patterson's party last night was the most brilliant ever given in Baltimore.

Accidents.

BOSTON, February 21.—Edward Welsh fell from the fourth story of a bonded warehouse to-day, and was instantly killed.

M. B. Baily and Henry G. Gibson died suddenly of heart disease to-day.

PORTLAND, February 21.—Dana Brigham, of Saccarappa, was killed by falling upon a circular saw, which split his head in twain.

ALLEGED DEFALCATION.

Sudden Disappearance of the Paymaster of the Harlem Railroad—Large Deficits Shown by His Books—Stock Speculations—Touching Letter from the Defaulter, Etc.

A good deal of excitement has been occasioned during the past week by the sudden disappearance of Mr. John Adams, the paymaster of the Harlem Railroad, from the duties of his office. Although a strict silence has been maintained by the "controlling powers," for obvious reasons, the following facts have, notwithstanding, come to light:—

For some time past, it appears, the usually quiet habits of Mr. Adams underwent several changes, not however of sufficient importance to occasion any remark among his friends and associates, with whom he bore a reputation for probity and uprightness of a most enviable character until Thursday last, when he absented himself from business. At first this circumstance did not cause any alarm; but when in four or five days he still failed to put in an appearance, the very gravest suspicion were aroused, and an effort at once set on foot to unravel the mystery. According to the established rule of the company employes are paid the 1st and 15th of each month, returns of which are required to be made by the paymaster at furthest within five days thereafter.

Several men, whose names were returned on the roll as having been paid, called at the Company's offices and asked for their wages. This, of course, caused much surprise and led to a further examination of the books, upon which it was ascertained that a large amount of cash was unaccounted for—some $20,000 or $30,000. It now transpires that Mr. Adams has, it is alleged, made investments in stocks from time to time with money belonging to the Company, which he hoped to replace at an early day.

Unfortunately for him these speculations proved disastrous, and, almost sinking under the burden of his losses, he gave way to a fit of causeless frenzy. In the meantime, having heard of the *denouement* which had taken place, he wrote to the President, confessing his guilt, and assuring him that he would return and make reparation as far as he was able. Failing in this, detectives were placed on his track yesterday. He was last seen on Tuesday forenoon in the neighborhood of the depot at Twenty-sixth street. He is supposed to be still in the city. He is about forty years of age, and resided with his sister in Fordham, where he owns some considerable property.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE LATE MURDER.—*Additional Facts in relation to Yesterday's Terrible Tragedy—The Coroner's Inquest To-day—Interesting Facts in Relation to the Previous History of the Murderer and his Victim, Etc. Etc.*—The public have been thrilled with the graphic descriptions of the terrible tragedy that transpired yesterday. As usual, the details have been pretty full and graphic, even to the personal appearance of the actors themselves. However, a mistake has been committed in giving the account of the life of the deceased. Eller, during the war, entered the service of his country, and served with credit during his term of enlistment.

He first enlisted in Colonel Baillie's Regiment (the 61st), and afterwards served under Colonel Peter C. Ellmaker. He was not a bounty jumper, as has been asserted, but was in good repute while connected with the army. The Coroner proceeded to hold an inquest upon the body at 12 o'clock, noon, to-day. There were a number of witnesses, who were present to testify to the facts of the occurrence. Owing to the terrible circumstances of the murder, and to the wide-spread excitement through the city, there was a great crowd around the Coroner's office, where the inquest was held. Still, owing to the efficient measures adopted by the police authorities, the most admirable order was preserved.

The first witness called was George W. Taylor, who was sworn, and testified as follows:—

I live at No. 859 Front street, above Parrish; was present at the time, bringing in a prisoner, a lady; I left her at the desk and attempted to turn round; as I did this the prisoner pulled out a revolver, and before I could interfere he fired; I jumped up to catch him, while another man wrenched the pistol from Leis; the prisoner was a small man; I thought when Leis drew the pistol he intended to change it from one pocket to another.

John M. Silverstrong sworn—I was in the Court at the time of the murder, as a witness; I turned around to see who was coming in as prisoners; Eller was being brought in; I saw Leis put the pistol down; I saw the pistol fired; the room was crowded; I jumped over the railing, and took the pistol out of his hand; from the manner in which he held the pistol, I thought he was going to shoot again; he said he wished he had killed the man; Taylor then came up. The pistol was shown and identified by the witness as the one used.

David Banks, who brought the prisoner Eller to the Court, sworn—I should judge that the parties at the time of the murder were about five feet apart; when Leis fired the muzzle of the pistol was about forty-six inches from Eller's breast; I heard Eller hollow, and he fell against me; I stepped aside, and let him down to the floor; I then looked ahead, as the smoke waited away, and I saw that man (Leis) with a pistol in his hand, pointed towards Eller and myself; I started to catch hold of him, but Silverstrong and Taylor had arrested him; Leis was on his feet, and said, "I am glad I did it, and I wish ——;" I did not hear the rest.

George Nichols (colored), sworn:—I was sitting next Leis when he shot Eller; after two women prisoners had passed then came Eller, when Leis drew a revolver and pointed right at his breast, and the prisoner fell and bellowed three times; then the policeman, Taylor, asked for the revolver.

William Mullin sworn—I reside at the corner of Marble and Germantown streets; I was sitting at the end of the second bench when Eller came in; I saw Leis draw a pistol from under his coat, and after he fired he placed the pistol on his knee, and said something; he took good aim and fired; it was done in an instant.

Jacob Kreitzer, sworn.—I live in Fortieth street, above Hutton; yesterday morning, while stepping in at the northern door with a prisoner, I heard the report of a pistol, and stepping inside, heard a man exclaim, "Oh! my God;" he then fell into my arms; I took charge of the body, and, with the assistance of two others, took it into an office; we unbuttoned the coat, vest, and shirt; and saw the marks where the ball went through; Eller died in about five minutes.

Officer Charles Mathers sworn—I saw Leis sitting on the end of a bench, with his hands up towards his breast; I saw him draw a revolver and fire; I then, and Officer Silverthorne, jumped towards Leis, and Silverthorne seized the pistol, while I seized Leis by left shoulder, and said, "This is the man." Leis then spoke, saying, "I did it."

William Eller, a brother of the deceased, living at No. 848 Orchard street, sworn:—I identified the body in the office as that of my brother.

Dr. Shapleigh, Coroner's surgeon, sworn:—I made a post mortem examination of the deceased in the office, and found a gunshot wound in the left breast; the ball entered through the upper edge of the cartilage of the fifth rib; it passed through the edge of the lung and entirely through the left auricle of the heart; I did not obtain it; the deceased came to his death by this gunshot wound.

At the conclusion of the testimony the jury retired for a short time, and on returning presented the following verdict:—

"That the said George Eller came to his death from a gunshot wound at the hands of Thomas Leis, in the Court-room of the Quarter Sessions, on the morning of February 20, 1867."

The prisoner, Thomas Leis, was in attendance, and though appearing very pale, yet his demeanor was calm and collected. On the conclusion of the inquest he was remanded back to prison.

Around the World in Fifty Days.

A cable telegram, received by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from Hong-Kong via Galle, Suez and London, reports the arrival of the Pacific Company's steamship Colorado at Yokohama, Japan, on the 23d, and Hong-Kong on the 30th of January, thus delivering the through mails from New York within fifty days, including detentions at San Francisco and Yokohama, and in spite of unusually heavy weather encountered between San Francisco and Japan. The usual time between this port and Hong-Kong, by the British Overland Mail via London and Suez, is from fifty to sixty days, according to the season; the shortest time ever made by that route under the best circumstances, with close connections and favorable weather the entire distance, being fifty-three days. Thus, even by a comparison the least favorable to the new American route via San Francisco, the problem of the shortest time between New York and China is conclusively decided in its favor, and it is demonstrated that, on the completion of the Pacific Railroad, the best time between England and Eastern Asia will be across this continent.

Race Between American Ships.

The interesting race between the two American clipper ships, the Lois Walsh and the Charlotte W. White, both of Belfast, Maine, from Callao to Algesiras, attracts attention in Europe. These two vessels sailed on the 26th of September, at the same hour, and kept company for fifty-four days, passing Cape Horn on the 26th day. They parted in latitude 20 south, longitude 24 west, crossing the line in sixty-five days, losing the northeast trades in latitude 28, longitude 36 west, after which time they had light east winds for seventeen days, and came in company again on the 30th of December, but parted the same evening. On the 9th of January they met again off Gibraltar, when the Lois Walsh won the race by twenty-five minutes, after a passage of one hundred and four days.

New Jersey Newspapers.

There are in this State sixty-nine newspaper establishments, publishing in all eighty papers. Of these sixty-five are issued weekly, twelve daily, one semi-monthly, and two monthly. Twenty-eight of the weeklies are Republican in politics, twenty-four Democratic, twelve Independent, the semi-monthly and monthlies devoted to agricultural matters. Seven of the dailies are Republican and five Democratic. There are two daily and three weekly papers published in the German language, the balance in English. Nine new weekly, one new daily, one new semi-monthly, and four new monthly papers have been started, and two weekly papers have been discontinued during the past year.—*Newark Advertiser.*

—The Princess Royal (Princess of Prussia) and Princess Alice (Princess of Hesse-Darmstadt) are expected to arrive at Windsor Castle, on a visit to their mother, Queen Victoria, at the end of February.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—The Yorkville (South Carolina) *Enquirer* announces the death of Mr. Francis Henry, of that district, who had attained the unusual age of 101 years. Some incidents of his boyhood and youth are full of interest, as belonging to the historic period of the Revolution. When about fourteen years old, he was frequently employed by the Whigs in the capacity of a messenger to convey information from one settlement to another, concerning the movements of the Tories. On the day after the battle of King's Mountain, near which locality he was then living, he, in company with others of the neighborhood, visited the battle ground, and assisted in attending to the wants of the wounded. During his whole life Mr. Henry enjoyed remarkably good health, having never been confined to his bed by sickness until within ten days of his death, and having never taken a dose of medicine in his life.

—The Paris *Liberté*, which piques itself on exclusive news, announces that the Maréchale Duchesse de Dalmatie is seriously ill. The lady died fifteen years ago.

—Cardinal Antonelli, the Pope's Prime Minister, is ill; he has the gout in his feet and hands, and for some days he has been unable to sign any document.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, February 21, 1867.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds were firmly held. July 7·30s sold at 105¼, no change; 111¼ was bid for old 5-20s; 110¼ for 6s of 1881; and 105⅝ for August 7·30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101¼, and old do. at 96¼.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 51⅛@52, no change; Camden and Amboy at 120½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56½, no change; Lehigh Valley at 62, no change; and Northern Central at 46, no change.

City Passenger Railroad shares were in fair demand. Ridge Avenue sold at 13; Hestonville at 14; and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 20½, no change; 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 31 for Spruce and Pine; 48 for Chesnut and Walnut; 72 for West Philadelphia; and 40½ for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Manufacturers' sold at 32. 107 was bid for Fourth National; 106 for Sixth National; 103⅜ for Seventh National; 153 for Philadelphia; 136 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 101 for Northern Liberties; 32⅜ for Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; 95 for Western; 100 for Tradesmen's; 69 for City; and 60 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 22⅜ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 32½ for preferred do.; 121 for Morris Canal preferred; 13⅜ for Susquehanna Canal; 55 for Delaware Division; and 53¼ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137⅛; 11 A. M., 138; 12 M., 138⅛; 1 P. M., 137⅞, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$200 U S 7-30s.. Jy	105⅛	100 sh Read R	52
$600 City 6s, New	101	100 do	52⅛
$5000 do	101⅛	300 do	51⅝
$2000 Leh Val bs	95⅜	10 sh Leh V	62
$1000 Al & O Cp 8s	76	50 sh N Cent	46
$2000 Pa R 2nd 6s	97	56 do	46
20 sh Manuf Nt Bk	32	200 sh N Y & Mid	4
41 sh Ridge Av R	13	100 sh Hest'ville	14
24 sh Cam & Am	120½	50 sh 13th & 15th	20¼
2 sh Penna R	56⅞		

—*Messrs.* De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 137⅛@138; Silver 4s and 5s, 132; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17½; do., July, 1864, 17; do., August, 1864, 16½; do., October, 1864, 15½; do., December, 1864, 14½; do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 11; do., September, 1865, 10½; do. October, 1865, 10¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 110⅞@110¾; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 111¼@111½; do., 1864, 108@108⅛; do., 1865, 108⅛@109; do. new, 106⅞@106⅝; 10-40s, coupon, 101¼@101⅜; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105⅞@106; do., 2d series, 105⅝@105⅞; 3d series, 105⅝@105⅞. Compounds, December, 1864, 14⅛@14¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21.—There is a limited home consumptive inquiry for Flour at yesterday's quotations, but a total absence of any demand for shipment. Sales of 600 bushels, including superfine at $8@8·75, extras at $9@10·50, Northwestern extra family at $11@12·50, Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $11·75@13·50, and fancy brands at $14·50@16·50, according to quality; also 300 barrels of Quaker City Mills on secret terms. Rye Flour is dull, but we continue to quote at $7@7·25 per barrel. 500 barrels Pennsylvania Corn Meal sold at $4·75.

There is no demand except for prime Wheat, which is scarce and in fair request. Sales of 400 bushels Pennsylvania red at $2·60, and 500 bushels California on private terms. Rye moves slowly, with small sales at $1·20 for Southern, and $1·32@1·36 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in steady demand, and 6000 bushels new yellow sold from the elevator at $1·03, and 3000 bushels from store and in the cars at $1. Oats are not much inquired after; small sales at 56@74.

15,000 bushels Barley Malt sold at $1·50.

The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was at $35 per ton.

Nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are nominal.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....FEBRUARY 21.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Marietta Steelman, Steelman, Boston, United States Quartermaster.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Moses Patton, Harding, 10 days from Charleston, S. C., with lumber to Gaskill & Galvin.

Schr Ellen A. Babcock, Babcock, from New York, with mdse. to Merchant & Co.

Schr Typhoon, Williams, from New York, with mdse. to Merchant & Co.

Schr R. H. Shannon, Dilkes, 4 days from New York, with mdse. to captain.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Isaac Baker, Purvere, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst.

Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst.

Schr Fredonia, Thompson, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 19th inst.

Steamer Hunter, Rogers, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 19th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, February 20.—Arrived, steamship City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, from Apalachicola.

Steamship Fung Shuey, Crowell, from New Orleans.

Steamship Yazoo, Hodges, from Norfolk.

Barque N. T. Bell, Hutchings, from Mobile.

Brig C. Gulliver, Gulliver, from Teneriffe.

Brig Charlotte

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Reconstruction Bill—"Chaos Come Again."

From the Times.

The hopes excited by the action of the Senate on the Reconstruction bill were on Tuesday summarily destroyed. The House has refused to concur in the Sherman amendments, and since the Senate will not recede from its position in regard to them, the probabilities point to their failure and abandonment. With them will end the last chance of accomplishing anything during the present session.

For this result the country is indebted to an alliance between the Democrats and the extreme radicals. A large majority of the Republican members voted for the acceptance of the Senate amendments, while of the majority who rejected them, forty-two are Democrats. The Republican vote stands seventy-two for the amendments and fifty-five against them—a proof that the majority of the party are favorable to early and effective reconstruction, and that the Democrats must divide with the more violent radicals the responsibility o prolonging the exclusion of the Southern States.

The speeches of Messrs. Boutwell and Stevens prove incontestably that, they are averse to any measure for the early reorganization of the Southern States. They adhere to the Military bill as it passed the House, which makes no provision for reconstruction, and establishes martial law for an indefinite period. It is as Mr. Stevens describes it—a police bill; but a police bill that overthrows civil authority, and places the liberty, property, and even the lives of the Southern people at the mercy of soldiers. It destroys existing State organizations, without attempting to build others in their place. It makes a Brigadier-General the sole and virtually irresponsible judge of right and law. And all this without limitation as to time. Beyond reëstablishing a military despotism, it does nothing, proposes nothing. And by refusing to concur in its amendment, Messrs. Stevens & Co. confess their aversion to immediate reconstruction in any form. Mr. Stevens, indeed, does not pretend to desire the return of the Southern people on any terms. "I am not very anxious," he said on Monday, "to see their votes cast along with others to control the election of the President and Vice-President of the United States." That's it, exactly. He would rather keep the South out of the Union than reconstruct the Union on the most loyal basis. His eye is fixed upon the next Presidential election, and he will tolerate no measure that is intended or calculated to give the South a voice in the contest. His object is to prevent reconstruction, not to hasten it; and his Military bill does this to a nicety.

Mr. Boutwell is not quite so outspoken. He disguises his aversion to Senator Sherman's amendments under the plea that they would restore the Rebels to power. His objection to the amended bill, he declares, "is fundamental. It provides, if not in terms, by the measures it proposes, for the restoration of those (the Southern) Governments at once, through the agency of disloyal men." The same pretense runs through his speech. He will not listen to the Blaine-Sherman amendment, because it is favorable to the Rebels, and will restore the Rebel leaders to power. It is difficult to believe that Mr. Boutwell means what he says. A measure embodying all the guarantees of the Constitutional amendment which eighteen loyal States have already ratified as an adequate basis of reconstruction, is, forsooth, in Mr. Boutwell's opinion, favorable to "disloyal men!" A measure which adds to the Constitutional amendment the guarantee of universal negro suffrage is, in Mr. Boutwell's judgment, certain to lead to the reorganization of Rebel Governments! The absurdity of the allegations renders their serious refutation unnecessary. They may serve in some quarters to conceal the motives of the extreme, disorganizing policy, but the great majority of the Republican party will see in them a very poor excuse for postponing reconstruction, with an exclusive view to partisan advantage.

The truth is that time is necessary for the development of the revolutionary policy. Martial law is only the initial step, preliminary to the unfolding of Mr. Stevens' other propositions. Establish the supremacy of the soldier throughout the South—deprive the citizen of the protection of the habeas corpus—accustom courts and people to the iron heel of military power—and the rest will come in due order. Mr. Stevens has reminded us that he clings to the idea of compensating loyalists for losses by the confiscation of Rebels' property. Confiscation will be an easy process when judges and juries shall have been superseded by brigadiers. Mr. Boutwell protests that there shall be none but military Governments at the South until nearly the entire white population are disfranchised. The military scheme, then, is a means to an end, but an end which Congress has not yet been asked to sanction. And, meanwhile, if these gentlemen have their way, there will be no attempt at reconstruction. The South must have martial law, and nothing else. The Sherman bill would use the soldier merely as a peace officer, pending the completion of reconstruction, and therefore it must be killed.

This state of affairs had been impossible without Democratic assistance. Tuesday's division has proved that, left to themselves, the Stevens section of the Republican party would be unable to frustrate wiser counsels. The Democrats rushed to the rescue, and thus, in effect, made themselves responsible for the non-amendment of Stevens' odious measure. They held the balance of power, and they employed it in favor of Mr. Stevens and against the South. To men capable of rising above the dirt and degradation of party, the opportunity would have been a great one. As the question came up, it was a choice between martial law for the South, with confiscation and disfranchisement in the distance, and military government as the prelude to reconstruction. The alternative was, to accept amendments conceived in the interest of peace and humanity, of the South and the Union, or by rejecting these amendments to perpetuate the exclusion of the Southern States, and subject them to the caprice and cruelty of martial law. And these Democratic "friends of the South" cast their lot with its persecutors and most malignant enemies, defeating a compromise which, without their interference, would have triumphed, and exposing the Southern people to penalties and sufferings from which the Sherman bill would have relieved them. This proceeding on the part of the Democrats will hardly excite surprise. But it will be remembered as evidence of their participation in the disunion and destructive policy they pretend to condemn, and of their responsibility for many of the misfortunes that are in store for the South.

According to present appearances, the session will terminate without the adoption of any general measure of reconstruction. The Congress whose duty it was to dispose of the question by the enactment of some comprehensive scheme, will expire, leaving the question not only unsettled, but more complicated and dangerous than ever. The contest that has extended through two sessions will pass to the Fortieth Congress, clogged with the bad blood which its continuance has occasioned, and affording no immediate hope of a reconstructed Union.

The Tariff in Congress.

From the Tribune.

We do not know that the Tariff bill now pending in Congress will be signed if passed; and we are well aware that the President has power to defeat it by simply holding it to the close of the session. We feel that this should not, *need* not have been. The friends of protection are strong enough in either House to have passed the bill in ample season to guard against so deplorable a contingency, and ought to have done it. Precious hours have been culpably trifled away that should have been employed to pass this bill weeks ago. If it shall now fail for want of time, the responsibility will be a grave one.

Our adversaries point to certain opponents of this measure who used to rally under the banner of Henry Clay, and claim that protection is a failing cause. We point in answer to the vote by which this bill has passed either House—the strongest ever yet given for any decidedly protective tariff—and claim that we have gained at least two to their one.

The line of argument on either side has scarcely varied since 1828 and 1842. The tariffs of those years were denounced as destructive to commerce and revenue, and instigated by manufacturing monopoly and greed. Experience proved our foreign commerce quite as prosperous under those as under non-protective tariffs, while our revenue from imports was largely, undeniably increased by them. Manufacturing monopoly, so far as it might be said to exist, was diminished, if not abolished, by the great increase and diffusion of iron-making, cloth-making, etc. etc., under those tariffs. And in no other periods of our national history was our labor more generally employed or more fully rewarded than under the operation of those tariffs. Our appeal is from specious theories to unmistakable facts. Repeatedly, in our country's history, has Congress been entreated to adopt or invigorate a protective policy because labor stood unwillingly idle, enterprise was paralyzed, and trade bankrupt. If the prayer was granted, sensible and general relief speedily followed. But no statesman ever had the hardihood to urge an abandonment of the protective policy because labor lacked employment and business was stagnant. To have pretended that would have invoked general ridicule. As a general rule, we have abandoned free trade because we could stand it no longer, and protection because we were tired of prosperity.

We have twice been cheated out of protection—never once fairly voted down. General Jackson, when chosen President, was plausibly claimed as a protectionist. Pennsylvania gave him fifty thousand majority on that ground. And Polk carried her against Clay in 1844 by writing the Kane letter, and being commended on the strength of it as a better protectionist than the great Kentuckian. Francis W. Hughes in that contest held a public debate with William B. Reed expressly to uphold this assumption. Dallas was placed on the ticket with Polk, to assure Pennsylvania that the tariff of '42 would be maintained; yet the Democratic Congress elected with them repealed that tariff by the casting vote of that identical Dallas—Polk, of course, approving and signing the bill!

We hope a time is at hand when this tariff question can be argued to our whole people, and the mean attempts to excite sectional jealousy and hate scouted as they deserve. The States that have the greatest interest in protection are those whose mines are yet unopened, their factories and furnaces yet to be built. Give us adequate protection now, and New England will soon be ready to talk as *old* England now does; but Alabama and Missouri may need protection for half a century.

The current arguments against a tariff prove it a monstrous wrong that New York should have constructed the Erie Canal, and thus made this city the emporium of the New World, ultimately of the *whole* world. For that canal was dug by taxing men who did not want any canal—who protested against being saddled with the cost of one. In their view "Clinton's ditch" was contrived to enrich other men at their expense; and they plausibly insisted that ditching—unless for sanitary purposes—was not a function of government. Had they been heeded, New York would have been a second Boston, while Baltimore or Norfolk would have been the metropolis of the Western hemisphere.

Time and again have we asked our Western Republicans who used to be Whigs, "How do you propose to stop the current flow of our national securities to Europe at the rate of two hundred millions per annum? You insist on an inflated, depreciated currency, which stimulates excessive importations; you will not check these by a higher tariff; what will you do?" They retort that a high tariff will not subserve the end—which is exactly like saying that a mill-dam will not obstruct the flow of water. But we had not asked them to criticize our specific, but to set forth their own; so their retort is no answer, but a virtual confession. It is the barrister's brief from his defenseless defendant—"Abuse the plaintiff's attorney."

We have deeply regretted the wranglings touching details among the friends of the tariff. We entreat the friends of protection in Congress to disregard these and pass the bill in some shape before the close of the week. We have quite hostility enough to encounter without warring upon each other. We can endure a vote against us from one who should be for us; but woe to that Representative of a protective constituency who shall fail to respond when called to vote on the tariff bill.

Mr. F. W. Seward's West India Mission—Another Diplomatic Fizzle.

From the Herald.

The present Administration is, it must be admitted, rather unfortunate in its foreign missions. If their object does not happen to be Quixotic, the conduct of those intrusted with them not unfrequently renders them so. Thus the Mexican mission—which was a very well-meant thing in its way—assumed quite a comic aspect from the adventures of the distinguished soldier and accomplished diplomat employed to hunt up Juarez. We question if the mishaps of the Spanish knight-errant and his faithful Sancho Panza would not be thrown into the shade by them, if they were fully narrated.

But even still droller are the incidents that befel the Assistant Secretary of State on his recent "secret" mission to the West Indies. Before the expedition got fairly underway two or three steamers were disabled in the effort. Every one wondered at this unusual amount of bad luck, and in the absence of any explanation set it down to that favorite source of disaster, the unpropitiousness of the weather. It now turns out that it was due to the heaviness of the freight on board, the same consisting of a large amount of Government specie. But the misfortunes arising from it were not destined to end there. When the Gettysburg got to Port Royal, Jamaica, the sailors, who are a superstitious class, discovered the source of their evil fortune, and, in order to dispel it, broke open the specie chest and got rid of as much of the contents as they could handle. Mr. Seward offered the munificent reward of one hundred dollars for the recovery of the money, which, we regret to say, did not turn up in any very large quantities under the influence of such a liberal inducement. Finally, after coaling, the Gettysburg proceeded to her destination, which, contrary to all the speculations that had been indulged in, proved to be the island of St. Domingo.

There our two diplomats, Mr. Seward and Admiral Porter, were received in great state by the President, General José Maria Cabral. On opening the negotiations it turned out that instead of their being instructed to purchase a coaling station at the island, as Cabral expected, they came to buy the republic itself. At this information the St. Domingo President put on a long face, and asked them if they really expected him to sell his country. "Certainly," replied Porter, who is a bit of a wag, "and you ought to be devilish glad to have a country to sell, On hearing this axiom of political morality Cabral's face brightened, and he came at once to the point. He was willing to make over the island to the United States if they would pay down the hard cash for it. He had the liabilities due to France and Spain to settle, besides some little matters of his own, and he must have the amount before they left. This was a poser to our diplomats. The sum named was considerably in excess of that left them after the depletion of their specie chest by the sailors, and as Cabral was firm, they had to quit the island without effecting their object. The moral of all this is that when our Government sends out foreign missions it should select for them men who are not likely to leave behind them either their wits or their money-bags. These are not usually considered American failings.

The Sherman Bill in Congress on Tuesday.

From the World.

The proceedings in Congress on Tuesday are engrossing the attention of the country. The House, by a vote of 73 to 97, rejected the Sherman bill for prolonging disunion till after the next Presidential election, under the guise of reconstruction, and asked a Committee of Conference. The majority which defeated the bill was composed of all the opposition members save one, and fifty-seven radicals who joined them because the bill, bad as it was, was not bad enough to suit their torch-and-turpentine purposes. The Senate, on receiving the rejected bill, discussed the question of a Committee of Conference, and finally voted to refuse such a Committee and to insist. On Tuesday evening the bill again came up in the House, and it was the endeavor of Wilson, of Iowa, and other Republicans, by amendments, to make the bill bad enough to suit the most radical taste, whereupon the Democrats proceeded to parliamentary tactics to stave off a vote until, by the operation of the ten-days' rule, the refusal of the President's signature without a veto shall suffice to defeat it. In this they were successful. At half-past 11 o'clock the House adjourned, Mr. Wilson's motion not having been acted upon.

Some Republican journals are blaming the Democrats in the House for the course which they have wisely adopted and manfully adhered to, of resorting to every parliamentary expedient that can possibly defeat the passage of this bill.

In the first place, it is a sufficient reply, in a partisan sense, to all these imputations to say that the Republicans in Congress have an overwhelming majority—a majority sufficient to override the President's veto. Upon them solely rests the responsibility, therefore, for everything that is done and everything that is not done by the Thirty-ninth Congress.

In the next place, in a patriotic sense, it is not possible for any Democrat who loves his country, who desires the present disunion to be ended, or who regards his oath of fidelity to the Constitution, to vote for the Sherman bill. It establishes martial law over the whole South, in the absence of invasion or rebellion to justify the same, and on the assumption and pretense of a rebellion still existing when none exists, and when the Rebellion which did exist has been declared ended by Executive proclamation, in accordance with the act of Congress authorizing such declarations to be made. It prolongs disunion, and, in place of the republican self-government alone known to the Constitution, it establishes a military despotism. It involves the adoption of the radical Constitutional amendment by Southern States which have already refused to adopt it, and, therefore, before those States can be restored to their law-making functions, it prescribes that they shall faithlessly surrender their superior Constitution-amending function, and accept, as the supreme law for a majority of thirty millions of people, the will and passions of a minority of them. It therefore admits to the basis of Congressional representation at the North millions of non-voters. It therefore enacts a representation basis which is neither total population nor voting population, but an artful swindling basis, which cheats the South, where there are negroes, and the East, where the proportion of women to men is larger than at the West, of representatives to the national assembly. It is a bill of abominations, and any Democrat who should vote for it, or who should fail to expend all his strength in the effort to defeat it, would be faithless alike to his principles and his oath.

The *Post* is one journal which has undertaken to lecture Democrats for not assisting the radicals to prolong the present disunion till after the next Presidential election, and the *Times* is another. To both journals we commend the truths uttered by the *Times* itself last fall, concerning the constitutional amendment, which neither Mr. Raymond nor any other Republican member has, in the present debate, proposed to strike out of the sixth section of the Sherman bill:—

Congress, we take it, must be held responsible for the consequences of its own action. And we must also assume that the radical majority resolved upon their action with a full knowledge of its effect. Whether they avow, honestly, that the South shall not be admitted, or couple an invitation to enter with conditions which they know will not be accepted, matters comparatively little. The result is the same. The South is excluded. And it is excluded deliberately, intentionally, and apparently indefinitely, by the course of the radicals in regard to it.

The wrong is more flagrant because gratuitous. If the exclusion of Southern Representatives proceeded from a rigid interpretation of constitutional provisions, no objection could be fairly raised against it. Not only, however, is it not warranted by the Constitution, but it is directly at variance with the requirements of the Constitution upon the subject. To keep out Southern members, the radicals discard the Constitution, evade the duty it imposes on them, and insist upon stipulations for which that instrument gives no authority. How absurd, then, is the plea that the failure to restore the Union is attributable to the South, not to the radicals!

The South has for months stood at the door of Congress asking for admission, subject to the requirements of the existing law and the test of individual fitness. Had Congress opened its door, subject to these conditions, and these only, its position would have been vindicated. Its readiness to complete the restoration of the Union would have been demonstrated, and no complaint could have been urged because of the exclusion of non-qualified representatives. The onus of justification would have rested upon the constituencies by whom the unfit men had been elected. But Congress surrendered this vantage-ground when it refused to entertain the applications of the South, or to consider the individual eligibility of those who appeared in the name of the South. And when Congress adopted tests framed for the occasion, in defiance of Southern feelings and convictions, it excluded the South as effectually, as really, as though it had in terms decreed exclusion.

And what shall be done when it becomes formally known that the ten excluded States decline to accept the extra constitutional conditions dictated by Congress? Will Congress recede from its position, content itself with the Constitution as it is, and recognize the right of the South to representation? Or will it adhere to its conditions, and so do what it can to render the exclusion permanent.

These are inquiries which merit the attention of the friends of peace and Union. The past is on record; but what of the future? For that the South will not ratify the amendment is certain. Equally certain is it that a permanent denial of representation to ten States is incompatible with the existence of the Republic? How shall the difficulty be eventually overcome? By adopting the suggestions of Brownlow and Butler, renewing war, devastating the South afresh, and annihilating its white people, as preliminaries to the admission of negro representatives? Or by recognizing, in the end, the right which should be unconditionally recognized now?

This aspect of the question the radicals disingenuously evade. But come it will sooner or later, in a form that will not admit of delay; and then how will their policy stand the trial?

President Johnson, by simply withholding his signature from the Sherman bill, can now strangle this last radical abortion. His honor, his character, his principles, his pride, and his oath, are the pledges that he will faithfully perform that duty to his fellow-countrymen, North and South.

The Testimony of persons that have used it is a sufficient voucher for the truth of our remarks.

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., can be cured by using DR. WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

READ AND REFLECT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1864.

DR. WM. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—I have been suffering with a sore throat, off and on, for the last three years. I was recommended by a friend to try your TAR SYRUP, and after taking a half bottle, I was entirely relieved. MARY CALDWELL, 1052 Sansom St.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1864.

This is to certify, that I have used Wright's Tar Syrup, for Consumption, and it gave me relief, after I had tried every thing else, and they did not help me. THOMAS WINMILL.

Respectfully yours.

CURES COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864.

DR. W. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—My children were ill: one four years old was a very severe case of Catarrh on the Breast; the other, a babe of six months, suffered greatly from Croup. I tried several kinds of medicine, which failed to relieve them when I was persuaded to try your

TAR SYRUP,

which effected a cure in a few days. I have recommended it to some of my friends, and in all cases it gives entire satisfaction.

E. E. THOMAS,
158 S. Sixth Street.

Sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, KROMER'S,
No. 403 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPLENDID OPENING OF THE LATEST STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.
Also, Silk Velvet, Grapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 7 18

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

(Late Fahy & Bro.),

No. 31 North THIRD Street.

City and country trade solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed on all work. 2 11 1m

EDWARD DUNN,

(Late of the Firm of FAHY & BRO.)

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.

Glazing, Graining, Gilding etc.)

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

2 9 Philadelphia.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

J. A. WILSON'S

(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

FAMILY COAL YARD,

NO. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA.

Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 253m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 10 No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 s1m16m No. 249 N. SECOND Street.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS

BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 S. NINTH Street, above Market.—H. O EVERETT, a practical thirty years' practical experience guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

KITCHEN & CO.,

JEWELERS.

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.

Great Reduction in Prices.

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.

CASH PRINCIPLE.

Watche and Jewelry Carefully Repaired.

Particular attention paid to manufacturing all articles in our line.

N. RULON.

Having engaged with KITCHEN & Co., will be much pleased to see his friends and customers. 2 11m

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE

OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 1]4p

Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 18

BOWMAN & LEONARD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN

Gold and Silver-Plated Goods,

No. 704 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Coming Thro' the Rye."
"Robin Adair."
"Rock me to Sleep, Mother."
"The Last Rose of Summer."
"Monastery Bells," etc. etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, etc.,

11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

SILVER-WARE

FOR

BRIDAL PRESENTS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Invite attention to their CHOICE STOCK OF SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS AND BRIDAL PRESENTS. [5 26]

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND

8 12 SOLID SILVER-WARE.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES ETC. ETC. ETC.

9 20 No. 13 South EIGHTH St., Philadelphia.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.

W. F. SHEIBLE,

No. 49 South THIRD Street

AND

No. 31 South SIXTH Street,

Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.

Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [273mrp

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

To accommodate our continually increasing press, we have taken the commodious room,

SECOND STORY, NEW LEDGER BUILDING,

S. W. Corner SIXTH and CHESNUT S

(Entrance on Sixth street),

into which we have removed, where we shall be pleased to see our many patrons and friends.

J. M. BRADSTREET & SON.

J. B. BROOKE, Superintendent Philadelphia Office.
Philadelphia, February 2, 1867. 2 21m

REMOVAL.

E. M. THARP,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

REMOVED TO No. 32 South THIRD Street.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the United States 2 21m4p

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 4 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867. 1 193m

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
GEORGE HOBART, RECKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST,
FROM 34 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Successor to R Clark, Jr.,

NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment Building Lumber. 5 24

TO CONTRACTORS AND MINERS.—THE Commissioners on the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel, acting for the State of Massachusetts, invite Proposals, until the 10th day of March next, for Excavating said Tunnel at three different sections of that work.

This Tunnel, when completed will be about 4¾ miles in length, extending from the town of Florida, through the Hoosac Mountain, to the town of North Adams.

The *Eastern End* has been penetrated from the grade of the Railroad 350 feet, 2400 feet of which consist of an opening of about 10 cubic yards to each lineal foot, the same to be enlarged to a section containing about 17 cubic yards to each foot; the remaining 100 feet being heading—now measuring upon an average 4 cubic yards per running foot—to be enlarged to the full section; making some 35,000 cubic yards to be removed.

A further section of the work will also be let to the successful bidder for the above-named enlargement, if satisfactory terms shall be offered.

The *Western End* is worked from a shaft 318 feet deep. The easterly heading from this shaft—of about six cubic yards to each lineal foot—extends 1100 feet, and is to be enlarged to a section containing 17 yards per foot, requiring the removal of 12,500 cubic yards. Bids for that amount, and for an extension in either direction of the heading and enlargement at this point, will be received.

The *Central End* of an elliptical form, 27 to 15 feet, now 400 feet in depth, is to be sunk to grade, 1030 feet from the surface, requiring the removal of about 9000 cubic yards.

All the work to be done is in Talcose Slate, and will require neither masonry nor supports of any kind.

Buildings, machinery, and means of ventilation, all of the most substantial character, have been provided, and will be furnished to contractors.

Ample sureties will be required from parties who may be contracted with, and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject all offers that may be made.

Plans and specifications may be seen on application to ALVAH CROCKER, at the Engineer's Office, in Fitchburg, Massachusetts; and other information North Adams, Massachusetts; and other information may be obtained from JAMES M. SHUPE, Room No 10, No. 13 Exchange street, Boston, to whom proposals may be directed.

JAMES M. SHUTE,
ALVAH CROCKER,
CHARLES HUDSON,
Commissioners.

Boston January 30, 1867 1 4w

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.

J. B KIMES & CO.,

91 Nos. 126 and 2128 CHESNUT S

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE FIFTH PAGE.]

THE ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.—On Saturday evening next the Grand Master of Odd Fellowship in Pennsylvania, George Fling, Esq., of Germantown, with the grand officers, will visit Fraternal Lodge, No. 188, meeting at the Sixth street hall. Grand Master Fling is now visiting the different lodges in his jurisdiction. In all sections of the State the Order is flourishing beyond precedent. Reports are daily received at the office of the Grand Secretary, William Curtis, narrating improvements to lodge buildings, and stating large increases to the lodges and encampments throughout the State.

There are now sixty thousand Odd Fellows in Pennsylvania. They are represented in five hundred and ninety-seven lodges, Schubert Lodge, No 597, having been established on Monday evening last by Grand Master Fling, at the Brown street hall. It is an organization of Germans, who, besides, have in Philadelphia twelve lodges, working in their native language, and three thousand members. Hamilton Lodge has been also instituted at West Philadelphia.

The encampments are equally prosperous. A special session of the Grand Encampment was held on Saturday evening last, Francis M. Kay, Grand Patriarch, presiding. Two new encampments were authorized, one at New Brighton, Beaver county, and one at Pleasantville, Berks county.

The Legislature has passed an act incorporating the Odd Fellows' Temple Association, and there is now a possibility of a new building rising in the city as a central meeting place for the lodges and encampments of the order. The former enterprise fell into disrepute. The Order can, if it be so pleased, readily reconstruct the Association, and build a hall which will be an ornament to the city.

The old hall at Sixth and Haines street has been thoroughly repaired and refurnished. The work was performed by the enterprise of the individual lodges, and every apartment in the building is now handsomely furnished. Over ten thousand dollars have been expended in the interior decoration of the hall. The work was originated in Ashland Encampment. The different encampments meeting at the hall have presented the two patriarchs with memorials for the thoroughness and elegance of the improvements to the property.

ARRIVAL OF THE BODY OF THE LATE PROFESSOR BACHE.—About 10½ o'clock last evening the following gentlemen arrived in this city in charge of the remains of the late Alexander Dallas Bache, LL.D., viz.:—Professor Benjamin Pierce, of Harvard College; Dr. B. A. Gould, of Cambridge; Captain C. P. Patterson, U. S. Coast Survey, and A. L. Whiting and George W. Doan, both of the same service.

The Philadelphia committee, consisting of Professor Frazier, Professor F. Rogers, and Dr. La Conte, received the body at the Kensington Depot, and accompanied it to the Hall of the Philosophical Society, which had been appropriately draped in mourning to receive it.

There the part of the lid of the coffin covering the face was removed, and the familiar features of the deceased disclosed. They looked very natural, though showing the traces of disease. The coffin is a beautiful one, being made of rosewood and ornamented with silver-plated screw-heads and massive handles. On the top is a small silver plate containing the following:—"Professor Alexander Dallas Bache, Superintendent of the U. S. Coast Survey. Born July 12, 1806. Died February 17, 1867, in the 61st year of his age."

To-day, between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock, the friends of the deceased have an opportunity to view the body, which will remain at the Philosophical Hall until Friday morning. The committee having charge of it will leave with it for Washington, D. C., at 8 o'clock on Friday morning. The funeral will take place on Sunday, and the remains will be laid in the Congressional Burial Ground.

To-day the Mayor sent a message to Councils, enclosing the following resolution, adopted at a meeting held in the Chapel of the University of Pennsylvania:—

Resolved, That the Select and Common Councils be requested to appoint some distinguished citizen to deliver a public eulogy on the life and character of the late Alexander D. Bache, at such time and place as may be found convenient—an appropriate tribute from the city of his birth to the memory of a man whose worth and usefulness have reflected so much honor on our whole country.

AN OLD REVIVED SWINDLE.—A swindler representing himself as a messenger of Adams Express Company is going about the city, leaving pretended money packages at the dwellings of citizens, for which he collects one dollar each as the express charges. He usually selects for his operations a time when it is probable that no male member of the family is at home. We have been shown one of his fraudulent money orders, left yesterday at a dwelling in South Eleventh street, and for which the lady of the house was swindled out of a dollar. It is written in a clerkly hand on a scrap of common cap paper, and reads as follows:—

"NEW YORK, February 16, 1867.—Messrs. L. R. Smith & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Please pay to the order of Mr. Charles Stuart the sum of seventy-four dollars, and charge the same to account of yours, truly, C. B. TOMPKINS."

SLIGHT FIRE.—The rear of Hartman & Thompson's sugar refinery, in Christian street, below Seventh, was slightly damaged by fire last evening.

LAMP EXPLOSION.—Last evening, Robert Finley, residing at No. 958 Leithgow street, had his hands severely burned by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

Senate.

The Committee on Printing were discharged from the further consideration of the resolution allowing seats on the floor to the reporters of the Associated Press. Resolutions of the Kansas Legislature were presented favoring the admission of Colorado. Official information was given of the ratification by Pennsylvania of the Constitutional amendment. The bill ordering an examination for a site for a public park in the District of Columbia was passed. The bill providing for an annual inspection of Indian affairs was taken up, and discussion arose upon the amendment of the House to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department. It was finally postponed for the purpose of taking up the Reconstruction bill.

EVENING SESSION.

The joint resolution authorizing the employment of a United States vessel for the transportation of food and clothing for the destitute people of the South was passed. The Reconstruction bill was taken up. The amendments of the House were then concurred in—yeas, 35; nays, 7; which passes the bill.

House of Representatives.

Leave was asked to introduce a resolution, that after the Tax bill shall have been acted on, to set aside all prior orders, excepting the morning hour, for the purpose of discussing the Tariff bill. Objection was made. The bill providing more efficient governments for the Rebel States was then taken up. The motion to recede from the disagreement to the Senate amendment was withdrawn, and an amendment was adopted, as a new section, distinctly declaring that until the said Rebel States are admitted to representation, all government in them shall be strictly provisional and subject to the paramount authority of the United States. The motion to concur in the Senate amendment as amended was then passed—yeas, 125; nays, 48. The militia bill was recommitted. The bill establishing various offices in the navy yards was passed. The bill directing the distribution of $180,000 as prize money to Commodore John A. Winslow and the officers and crew of the United States steamship Kearsarge, the said sum being the value of the pirate Alabama, was passed after some opposition. The Army Appropriation bill was then passed. A report was received from the Postmaster-General transmitting the names of postmasters removed between the 28th of July, 1866, and the 6th of December, 1866. A resolution was offered as a question of privilege, directing the select committee appointed to investigate the corrupt bargains reported to have been made with the President in reference to his impeachment, to make a report on Thursday, but as the Speaker decided it was not a question of privilege, it was withdrawn. The Tax bill was then taken up and discussed.

EVENING SESSION.

A number of pension bills from the Senate were concurred in. The consideration of the tax bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, and occupied the remainder of the session.

Recent German Plays.

Seven years ago the King of Prussia, then Prince Regent, decreed a triennial prize of one thousand dollars for the best tragedy or comedy produced within each period. The commissioners who were to pronounce judgment upon the plays that might be offered in competition gave in 1863 the prize to Hebbel for his *Nibelungen*, which so far has been acted only ten times. Last year one thousand dollars were decreed to A. Lindner, for his tragedy of *Brutus and Collatinus*, which was recently produced for the first time at the Theatre Royal, Berlin. It is said to be well written, though crude in construction, the trial scene, for instance, being repulsive when it should be tragic. An operatic farce-comedy, entitled *Stirring Times*, was produced about the same time at the Wilhelmstadt Theatre. It turned upon the war of last summer, and is said to have been a great success.

Poetry or Chemistry!

A late number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* states that Professor Trautwetter has made the astounding discovery that the "Nibelungen Lied" is a treatise on chemistry in the disguise of verse. Etzel, he believes, represents lime, Guncher carbon, Siegfried muriatic acid, Brunebault carbonic acid, and Kriemhild ivory black; the murder of Siegfried expressing the neutralization of muriatic acid. Darwin's "Loves of the Plants," and somebody else's "Loves of the Triangles," was nothing to this stupendous joke, which, however, is too great a joke to be understood in Germany, since Professor Zeuve, of Berlin, in his edition of the "Nibelungen," examines it with becoming gravity, and concludes sagely that "it appears to rest on no certain basis."

—By another year the fashionable bulletin will read:—"Miss Smith gave a large German on Tuesday evening. The beef tea was artistically free from oleagine, and was delightfully restorative. Miss Jones will receive on Friday, when gruel will be the recuperative."

—"Tittareen" is the title of a humorous work, hitting off tilters and other fashionable adjuncts to female attire.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES.....6'46 MOON RISES.....8'57
SUN SETS.....5'43 HIGH WATER.....3'28

To find High Water at Lewes, Del., deduct one hour from the above.

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	PHILADELPHIA. H.M.	WASHINGTON. H.M.
New Moon	4	1'15 ev.	1'08 ev.
First Quarter	11	8'39 ev.	8'32 ev.
Full Moon	18	2'49 ev.	2'35 ev.
Last Quarter	26	6'31 mo.	6'24 mo.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Marathon	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 29
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 30
C. of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 2
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Feb. 2
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 5
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 5
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 6
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 6
Alemannia	Southampton	New York	Feb. 6
Belgian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 7
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 9
City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 9
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Feb. 13

FOR EUROPE.

Baltic	New York	Bremen	Feb. 21
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 23
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 23
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 23
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 23
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Feb. 23
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Feb. 23
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 27
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 27
China	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 27
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Mar. 2
Mississippi	New York	Havre	Mar. 2
Alemannia	New York	Hamburg	Mar. 2
Celtic	New York	London	Mar. 2
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 2
C. of New York	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 2
Java	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6
W. Metropolis	New York	Bremen	Mar. 7
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Pereire	New York	Havre	Mar. 9

FOR CALIFORNIA, NEW ORLEANS, ETC.

South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 22
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Feb. 23
Columbia	New York	Havana	Feb. 23
Manhattan	New York	Havana	Feb. 25
Cornelius	New York	Havana	Feb. 25
Alabama	New York	VeraCruz	Feb. 25
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	March 1
H. Chauncy	New York	Aspinwall	March 11
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	March 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr E. T. Allen, Allen, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr W. W. Pharo, Allen, do. do.
Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, do. do.
Schr John Shay, Tilton, do. do.
Schr W. P. Phillips, Somers, do. do.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Nor. barque Onni, Dannevig, 50 days from London, with mdse. to E. A. Souder & Co.
Br. brig Agent, West, 12 days from Matanzas, with molasses to S. Morris Waln & Co.
Brig Village Belle, Grant, 11 days from Matanzas, with molasses to Madeira & Cabada.
Brig P. Larrabee, Head, 20 days from Kingston, Ja., with logwood and cedar to D. N. Wetzlar & Co.
Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, from Portland, with mdse. to Warren, Gregg & Morris.

BELOW.

Barque R. G. W. Dodge, from New York.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah yesterday.
Steamship Virginia, Smithers, hence, at Norfolk 18th instant.
Barque Union, Merrill, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Barque Restless, Sheldon, hence, was at Demarara 20 days since, for Sombrero soon, to load guano.
Brig Crocus, Colburn, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Brig Golden Lead, Langthorn, from Swan Island for Philadelphia, which put into Norfolk in December for repairs, has been completed, and was to have been launched on the 18th inst.
Brig Ida McLeod, Cook, hence, at Newport 19th inst., from New Bedford, to reload for Rotterdam.
Brig Wm. Welsh, Strobridge, hence, remained at Trinidad 5th inst.
Brig Meteor, Anderson, for Philadelphia, via Matanzas, sailed from Havana 8th inst.
Brig Anna, Morrow, hence, at Barbados 21th ult.
Brig E. H. Rich, Hopkins, hence, was discharging at Trinidad 8th inst.
Schr J. P. Ames, Turner, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bucksport 15th inst.
Schr Vrale, Mason, hence, at Barbados 28th ult., and was discharging 4th inst.
Schr B. C. Scribner, Burgess, hence, remained at Trinidad 6th inst.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF CHARLES HEPBURN, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary upon the Estate of CHARLES HEPBURN, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills of Philadelphia, all persons indebted to the Estate will make payment, and those having claims will please present them immediately to

JAMES FARIES, Executor,
No. 311 CARPENTER Street;
Or to his Attorney,
E. COPPEE MITCHELL,
No. 302 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1867. 2 21 thSt

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street
Three doors above Walnut.
11 s

MEDICAL

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS,
Or Pain Destroyer,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS,	SORE EYES,
SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH,
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NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM,	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES,	OLD SORES,

And other similar troubles me and painful affections while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers. Proprietors and successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail.....$1 00
Quarts in bottle.....$1 75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions.....$10 00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials.....$5 to $8
Specifics for sale in Leasses, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment in vials and pocket cases.....$2 to $5
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No 562 BROADWAY, New York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 6 27 tuths6

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health

It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1 Sole agents.

DYOTT & CO.,
No 232 North SECOND Street

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT

will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents Sent per mail, 40 cents.

DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.

For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.

This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents.

DYOTT & CO
No. 232 North SECOND Street

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE Md., February 6, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in the city of Baltimore (at Government Storehouse, No. 120 S. EUTAW Street), on WEDNESDAY, 12 M., February 27, 1867, a lot of

ARMY CLOTHING,
consisting of
3478 NEW YORK JACKETS,
of irregular pattern, and otherwise unsuited for issue to troops.

By reason of its long retention in store, the material is in some instances more or less damaged.

Sale will take place in lots to suit purchasers. Terms—Cash in Government funds, on day of sale.

Three days allowed to remove purchases.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.
ADREON, THOMAS & CO.,
No. 18 S. CHARLES Street,
Auctioneers.

2 7 17t

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md.,
January 30, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the port of Baltimore (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore), on THURSDAY, 12 M., February 28, 1867, the

SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER
COSMOPOLITAN,

of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder, 50 inches and 11 feet stroke.

A rare opportunity is afforded, in the sale of this steamer, to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.

She is of light draught, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.

It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South CHARLES Street.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,
A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

2 2 t27

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACK SMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Pipe, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

8 21 §

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
CAROLINE RICHINGS.....Directress
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, February 21,
will be produced, after most elaborate preparation, and for the first time by the Richings Troupe,
THE GRAND SPECTACULAR OPERA,
THE ENCHANTRESS,
including in the cast Messrs. Peter Richings, William Castle, S. E. Campbell, Wylie, Peaks, Arnold, Miss C. Richings,
A FULL AND EFFICIENT CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MISS C. RICHINGS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—GRAND MATINEE.
THE ENCHANTRESS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
FIRST WEEK OF THE
young, accomplished, and beautiful Actress,
MISS HELEN WESTERN,
CHANGE OF BILL NIGHTLY.
MISS HELEN WESTERN IN TWO PIECES.
The Performance will commence with the exciting three-act Drama, entitled
GREEN BUSHES;
OR,
THE HUNTRESS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
Miami.....Miss HELEN WESTERN
Wild Mortogh.....Mr. JAMES A. HERNE
Nellie O'Neil.....Miss JOSIE ORTON
After which the amusing Drama, in three acts, entitled
LITTLE PAUL;
OR,
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
Little Paul.....Miss HELEN WESTERN
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF Miss HELEN WESTERN.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, February 22,
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY MATINEE.
TWO PIECES.
The only performance of the interesting Drama, in three acts, entitled
SATAN IN PARIS.
Satan.....Miss HELEN WESTERN
after which
THE LITTLE SAVAGE.
Miss Josie Orton and the entire talented Stock Company in the bill.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, REGULAR MATINEE

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
LAST NIGHTS OF G. L. FOX.
WHO WILL APPEAR IN THREE PIECES
and FOUR CHARACTERS.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND TIME OF
JACK AND GILL,
by G. L. FOX and Troupe.
THE LOTTERY TICKET
and ROBERT MACAIRE,
by FOX and the Dramatic Company. [2 20 2t
FRIDAY, LAST BENEFIT OF G. L. FOX.
FIRST NIGHT OF MISS FANNY HERRING.
SATURDAY, LAST MATINEE.
JACK AND GILL AND ROBERT MACAIRE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commences at 7½ o'clock.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
of the popular Tragedienne,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
who will appear,
FOR THE LAST TIME,
in her wonderful impersonation of
LADY AUDLEY,
in Brougham's thrilling Sensational Drama of
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
Mr. J. C. McCOLLOM as.....Robert Audley
FRIDAY, Mrs. BOWERS' FAREWELL BENEFIT.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIME
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIME

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [2 6 3m

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING "SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS," NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY
No. 1020 CHESNUT Street. 1 24tf

VENUS.—THIS SUPERB PAINTING BY VERON FLETCHER, now on exhibition at the PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, No. 1305 CHESNUT Street. [2 18 6*

COSTUMES! COSTUMES

The most splendid assortment of Costumes and Properties for Masquerades, Sociables, etc., are offered at the old-established stand.
No. 917 RACE Street,
so well patronized for the last twenty-five years.
Masks of every description for sale, and no effort spared to please the fancy of patrons.
2 7 1m W. C. DESMOND.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, February 23
KANGAROO.....Wednesday, February 27
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday, March 2
CITY OF ANTWERP (new).....Saturday, March 9
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, March 16
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7§ No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.—THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels of this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River.
PEREIRE, Duchesne.
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.
EUROPE, Lemaire.
ST. LAURENT, Becandi.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $160; Second Cabin, $100—including wine
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon-tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
† GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER
The Boston and Newport line, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island sound, running in connection with the Old Colony and Newport Railroad.
Leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray street.
The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.
The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.
These steamers are fitted up with commodious state rooms, water tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board and on arriving at Newport proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.
A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and checks the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.
A steamer runs in connection with this line between Newport and Providence daily, Sundays excepted.
Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves Newport every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or at the Office, on Pier No. 28 North River. For state rooms and berths apply on board, or, if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
† No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

PROPOSALS.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET,
FEBRUARY 19, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M.,
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1867,
for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department, at this Depot, with the following named articles of STATIONERY, for a period of six months, commencing March 1, 1867, and ending August 31, 1867, inclusive, viz.:—

Folio Post Paper, to weigh not less than 38 pounds to ream. Legal Cap Paper, to weigh not less than 14 pounds to ream. Cap Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 12 pounds to ream. Letter Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 10 pounds to ream. Letter Paper, Ruled, as per sample. Letter Paper, Plain, as per sample. Note Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 5 pounds to ream. Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 35 pounds to ream. General Order Paper, as per sample. Common Printing Paper. Wrapping Paper. White Blotting Board, size 19x24, to weigh not less than 100 pounds to ream.

White Envelopes, size 3⅝x8¼, 4x9, 4¼x10½, 6¼x9½, as per sample. Letter Envelopes, White, size, 3¼x5½. Government pattern, as per sample. White Envelopes, note size, as per sample. Letter Copying Books, size, 9x11, 500 pages. Cap Copying Books, size, 10x14, 500 pages. Blank Books, 8 to 12 quires, demi, half-bound, patent backs, Russian corners. Blank Books, 2 to 6 quires, 9x13½, half roan, 20 sheets to a quire. Memorandum Books, demi, 8vo., flush, 56 leaves.

Black Ink, "Arnold's," quart, pint, and half-pint bottles, writing and copying. Black Ink, "David's." Carmine Ink, "David's," 2oz. bottles, glass stoppers. Inkstands, "Academic and Mechanic." Penholders, assorted. Steel Pens, "Gillott's," 303, 404, 604. Steel Pens, "Harrison and Bradford's," 505. Quills. Lead Pencils, "Faber's, No. 2 and 3." Red and Blue Pencils, "Gutikrecht's." Paper Fasteners, "Hamilton's." Office Tape, pieces, No. 2; 3½ yards to piece. Office Tape, rolls, No. 2; 50 to 100 yards to roll. Order Files, assorted, as per sample. Sealing Wax, "Best Specie Bank." Wafers, 4oz. boxes. India Rubber, "Faber's Improved Artist's." Rubber, Ink Eraser, "Faber's." Mucilage, 2oz., 8oz., and quart bottles. Office Twine. Gum Bands, assorted sizes.

All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality, and to be subject to inspection.

Samples of the articles bid for (except those marked "as per sample") must be delivered at this office, No. 1139 Girard street, twenty-four (24) hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid, and certified to as being good and sufficient securities for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

Blank forms for bids can be had on application at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Endorse Envelopes,
"Proposals for Stationery."

By order of
Bvt. Brigadier-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-Gen., U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
2 26 8t Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt. Major U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—The property known as the GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW MILL,
with seventy-five acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenance appertaining, that is to say:—

One Tannery, containing twelve stone lime vats, fifty-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

One Steam Saw Mill, capable of sawing 3000 feet of lumber daily.

One small Stone Building.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of stone, laid in cement.

The land was purchased

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price. Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1867.

Final Passage of the Military Reconstruction Bill.

CONGRESS resumed its consideration of the bill for the government of the Rebel States yesterday, and finally passed it with amendments.

We have followed the course of this bill from its introduction to the present time, but a brief review of its history may serve to give our readers a clearer idea of it.

The bill, as originally introduced by Mr. Stevens, was merely a police bill, dividing the Rebel States into five military districts, and subjecting them to the military authority of the United States. It made it the duty of the General of the army to assign the commanders to these districts, and restricted the power of the judicial authorities of the United States to grant writs of habeas corpus in behalf of persons in military custody. In this shape the bill passed the House of Representatives, Mr. Blaine having vainly endeavored to attach to it a scheme of quasi reconstruction.

The bill, after consideration in the Senate, was passed by that body, with amendments giving to the President the assignment of commanders for the Military Districts provided for in the bill, dropping the section in regard to the habeas corpus, providing that no sentence of death should be executed without the approval of the President, and adding a scheme of reconstruction essentially similar to that offered by Mr. Blaine in the House.

The bill was now returned to the House, where a motion to concur in the Senate's amendments was voted down, a majority of the Republicans voting to concur, but being outvoted by the united votes of the Democrats and of the Republican minority, led by Mr. Stevens. The House then voted to non-concur in the Senate's amendments, and asked a committee of conference.

The Senate again took up the bill, adhered to its amendments, and refused a committee of conference.

The bill was again returned to the House, but so much time had now been consumed, that but few hours remained in which a bill could be sent to the President, and not encounter the liability of being killed by a pocket veto. The Democrats began to filibuster to consume these few hours, and the House adjourned to yesterday. The consideration of the bill was resumed yesterday, and the Senate amendments were concurred in, with the following additional amendment by the House, viz., an amendment to the fifth section, providing:—

"That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of the said Rebel States; nor shall any such person vote for members of such convention."

And a new section enacting:—

"That, until the people of the said Rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil governments that may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and shall be in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede the same, and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments, all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said Constitutional amendment."

The bill, as thus amended, passed the House by a strict party vote of 125 yeas to 41 nays.

The Senate immediately took it up, and concurred in the amendments of the House by a vote of 35 yeas to 7 nays, Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, voting for it on the ground that he saw in it a mode of rescuing the country from the perils that now threaten it, not because he approved of it in any particular.

The bill now goes to the President for his action. As there are not ten days, exclusive of Sundays, between the passage of the bill and the expiration of the session, he can kill the bill by neglecting to sign it; or he can veto it and return it immediately, which would allow of its being repassed over his veto; or he can veto it near the close of the session, when, by filibustering, action upon the veto could be staved off until the expiration of the session. We think the President will pocket the bill.

Life Insurance.

MRS. WARREN, in her sensible little book on housekeeping, which has attracted attention on both sides of the water, enumerates in the foremost rank of the necessary expenses of a family, a certain annual sum for a policy of life insurance. If the necessity of laying aside for this distinct purpose a fair proportion of every man's income could but be impressed on the head of every family, the destitution, abject penury, and breaking hearts which are now so common would be, to a great extent, avoided. We earnestly wish that we could lend to our readers a part of our conviction that it is one of the great duties of a husband and father to see that those dependent on him during life shall not suffer after his death. We do not write in behalf of any company. We do not advocate any special plan of insurance; but we seek to impress on all who read our words that they owe it to their families to at once provide for that unavoidable exigency, an unexpected decease. The Bible declares that he who neglects to provide for his family is worse than the infidel. We all know in what light a man stands who allows his family to be in want while he lives. The respect of the world is meted out to a citizen in proportion as he surrounds his offspring with that protecting care which all laws, human and divine, impose upon a father. Yet many of the most faithful of our people, men who, during life, would shrink with scorn from the thought of letting their loved ones want, will unaccountably neglect to provide for the support of their families when they are called to their long account. When we think of the uncertainty of life, when no man knows when he leaves his home in the morning that he will return again at night, we stand amazed at this gross negligence of these otherwise cautious men. Merchants and men of business, who provide continually for the failure of an enterprise or the occurrence of an unanticipated event, go through life as though they were immortal, and as though they would ever be here to watch over and support their families.

We hold it to be a duty on the part of every man to set aside part of the receipts of the year to pay for his policy of insurance. The poor man can save but little, and as during his life his family are not accustomed to live in elegance, so only need the state of his finances, at his death, afford the ordinary styles of living for his family when he is gone. A small policy will be as much to them as a larger one to a family accustomed to all the conveniences of life. Let the rich man also provide according to his means. While the laborer cannot afford to secure more than a few thousands, the rich man can secure more; for although he may, at the present time, justly anticipate a rich legacy for his heirs, a sudden turn of the wheel of fortune may leave him a beggar and his children penniless. There is no more secure investment than a policy of insurance. We know it is stated that many of the companies are bogus, and will defraud those who invest in them. Such may be, and doubtless is, true of some, but the very large majority of these institutions are thoroughly reliable. Their reputation depends on their promptly meeting claims whose justice even is doubtful, rather than let public confidence be impaired by an exposure. The picture engraved on the policies of some of the associations, of the agent of an association paying to the widow and children the funds which raise them from penury to ease, is not a fancy sketch. It is a reality which occurs every day, and hundreds of thousands of families rise up and bless the foresight which induced the father to see that they be not left destitute by his death. The grief at the loss of the head of a family is enough to be endured, without the additional agony of being in doubt as from whence their daily bread will be secured. Let, then, each of our readers who has not already attended to this essential duty, avoid delaying it a single day. None know how soon they may be removed, or what disaster may overtake them. Let each then prepare for a catastrophe, and see that when death or failure arrives, those they love more than themselves are not left both destitute and desolate.

THE MURDER YESTERDAY.—The true cause of the fearful tragedy enacted yesterday in the Court of Quarter Sessions, is to be laid at the door of the inefficiency of jury trials. The distracted father, feeling confident that the proper punishment would not be meted out to the prisoner by a jury, took vengeance in his own hands, and the community was startled by another dreadful murder. As long as the present system of jurors continues, so long will every injured man dread to let justice be meted out under the rule. The acquittals of murderer sin direct opposition to facts; the finding of manslaughter where wilful homicide was clearly established; in fact, the unreliability of a Quarter Sessions jury, is producing a feeling in the community against the whole system. The trial by peers was doubtless an admirable institution in the days of the *Magna Charta*, but the peers of gentlemen will not serve on modern juries; and to-day we would rather have a case decided by a bench, where ignorance certainly does not rule, and where there can be no greater partiality than is found under the present arrangement.

The Storm Predicted.

The heavy fall of snow that is now taking place was predicted some time since by Professor Agassiz, who declared, at the cessation of the January storm, that the heaviest snow storm of the winter was yet to come. Professor Agassiz has been made responsible for more things than he ever dreamed of, but if he actually predicted the present storm, it is evident that he would be an acquisition to a weather almanac-maker.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—FRIDAY NEXT BEING the BIRTHDAY of WASHINGTON, which, by a statute of the State, is made a HOLIDAY, the offices of the under-named INSURANCE COMPANIES will be CLOSED ON THAT DAY:—

PHILADELPHIA, February 19, 1867.

THOMAS C. HAND, President of the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President of the Insurance Company of North America.
HENRY D. SHERRERD, President of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.
J. R. WUCHERER, President of the Phœnix Insurance Company of Philadelphia.
WILLIAM CRAIG, President of the American Mutual Insurance Company.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President of the Union Mutual Insurance Company.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr. President of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company.
THOMAS R. MARIS, President of the American Fire Insurance Company.
WILLIAM M. SMITH, Secretary of the Anthracite Insurance Company.
C. N. BANCKER, the Franklin Fire Insurance Company.
C. TINGLEY, President of the Reliance Insurance Company.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President of the Enterprise Insurance Company.
JAMES SOMERS SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer of the Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire.
BENJAMIN F. HOCKLEY, Secretary of the Fire Insurance Company of the County of Philadelphia.
L. KRUMBHAAR, Secretary of the Spring Garden Insurance Company.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary of the Girard Fire Insurance Company. 2 22 2t

WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD—NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
WILMINGTON, Del., February 11, 1867.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company, passed February 8, 1867, notice is hereby given that the whole amount of the Capital Stock of the said Company, to wit, the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars, has been subscribed, and that the sum of ten per cent. thereof has become due and payable; and the subscribers thereto are hereby notified and required to pay to the Treasurer of the said Company the said sum of ten per cent. upon the amount of their respective subscriptions.

Notice is also given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the said Company will be held at the Bingham House, in the city of Philadelphia, on the fourth day of March next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors, and of transacting such other business as may come before it; and that at the said election no person shall be entitled to vote unless the said instalment of ten per cent. shall have been paid.

W. S. HILLES, Secretary.
EDWARD PETTS, Treasurer. 2 20 11t

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, February 19, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1867, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be opened from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No Share or Shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote. EDMUND SMITH,
2 20 11t Secretary.

OFFICE OF TREMONT COAL COMPANY, No. 18 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
PHILADELPHIA, February 11, 1867.
NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Tremont Coal Company will be held at No. 16 Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of February, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place the Annual Election for President and Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held. GEORGE H. COLKET, Secretary.
2 11 12t

GO AND HEAR REV. DR. ARMITAGE, of New York, TO-NIGHT. 1t*

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—WATSON & TALLMAN'S
TOILET EMPORIUM,
No. 161 North EIGHTH Street.
Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer, King's Ambrosia, Burnett's Cocoaine, London Hair Co or Restorer, Tebbett's Hair Regenerator, Sterling's Ambrosia, Montgomery's Hair Restorer, Phalon's Cocoin, Guraud's Oriental Cream, Laird's Bloom of Youth, Emaile de Paris Enamel of America. In fact all preparations requisite to the toilet at [2 2 stuth 2m4p
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 3 3]

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public, and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
1 28 1m4p* No. 1305 CHESNUT Street.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29 6m UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

REV. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, subject—"Immerse versus Baptize," in Second Baptist Church, NEW MARKET Street, above Poplar. 1t*

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—The Commencement session 1866-7, will be held at MUSICAL FUND HALL, on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M. Professor James McClintock, M. D., will give the Valedictory Lecture. The public are invited. Beck's Band will be in attendance.
WILLIAM PAINE, M. D.,
1t* Dean of the Faculty.

LECTURE.—REV. JOS. S. COOPER, D. D., will repeat his Lecture on "SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF A TRIP TO CALIFORNIA," in the SIXTH U. P. CHURCH, RACE Street, above Twenty-first on THURSDAY EVENING, February 21. Tickets, 25 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath School. 2 19 uta2t*

GIRARD COLLEGE.

Notice is hereby given that a vacancy exists in this Institution in the Professorship of

"INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE,"

(Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, as applied especially to the arts), and that applications for the position will be received by the undersigned until the 1st of March next. Salary, $2250 per annum.
HENRY W. AREY,
Secretary Girard College,
2 15 12t4p No. 257 South NINTH Street.

LOST.

LOST OR STOLEN, AT THE CHESNUT Street Theatre, on Saturday night, January 26, 1867, a POCKET-BOOK, containing between thirty and forty dollars in money, a number of due-bills, and a city warrant, No. 439, for eleven dollars, drawn in favor of Jonathan Caldwell. Payment has been stopped on the warrant. A liberal reward will be paid for return of Pocket-book, money, and warrant to JONATHAN CALDWELL,
2 21 thstu5w No. 1119 MOYAMENSING Avenue.

$50 REWARD—LOST, MONDAY EVENING, February 18, going from Sixth and Spring Garden streets to the Academy of Music, or returning, a LADY'S PEARL CROSS BREASTPIN, valued as a gift. The above reward will be cheerfully paid for its return to No. 107 WALNUT Street, second story, middle room. 2 19 3t*

$5 REWARD.—LOST ON SUNDAY AFTERnoon, 17th inst., a LINK GOLD BRACELET, between Nineteenth and Vine streets and Franklin and Thompson streets. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to this office. 2 18

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM W. SMITH, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of SAPIO SEWELL, Executor of the last will and testament of WILLIAM W. SMITH, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. AMOS J. KELLY,
2 21 thstu5t Auditor.

PARIS.—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, bottom of the Court Yard, on the left first door. SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES, HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
1 23 3m

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with Advice on Business, Health, Education, etc. given daily, by J. L. CAPEN,
2 14 uths3mrp] at No. 732 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

RICHARD W. FAIRTHORNE,
DEALER IN
TEAS AND COFFEES,
No. 205 North NINTH St.,
ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA,

Having commenced business as above, calls the attention of the public to his carefully selected and extensive STOCK OF GOODS of the very best qualities.

IN TEAS,

The choicest brands are now on hand, and the public can rely on purchasing these goods cheaper than elsewhere, having been purchased for cash, and picked from stocks in the Custom House Stores.

IN COFFEES,

The various tastes of consumers will be strictly studied, and being roasted on the dessicating principle, will be found to contain more of that aroma and piquant flavor, so much admired by connoisseurs, than in Coffees roasted by the old method, and will be sold from 15 to 20 cents lower than usual at other stores.

SPICES,

Whole or ground, of the best quality only will be kept. All goods warranted pure.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and goods will be delivered in any part of the city or its vicinity, free of charge. 2 2

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 2m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

"DAVIS' CINCINNATI
SUGAR-CURED HAMS,"
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
LARGE NEW DUN FISH,
JUST RECEIVED.
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 16 2m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

CANTON PRESERVED GINGER
OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S APRICOT, DAMSON, GOOSEBERRY, RASPBERRY, AND CHERRY JAMS, ORANGE MARMALADE, ETC.
Just imported, and for sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
2 14] WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

SOMETHING NEW.
APPLE CATSUP,
Prepared by the Shakers, by the bottle or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
OFFICE,
4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING,
NORTH SIDE OF WALNUT, EAST OF THIRD STREET.

INCORPORATED APRIL 18, 1794.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL.....$200,000
ASSETS.....$600,000

MARINE,
FIRE, AND
INLAND TRANSPORTATION
INSURANCE.

One of the oldest INSURANCE COMPANIES in the United States.

73 YEARS IN EXISTENCE,
DURING WHICH TIME IT HAS PAID LOSSES TO THE AMOUNT OF
$10,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

Henry D. Sherrerd,	Thomas B. Wattson,
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William R. White,	George C. Carson,
George H. Stuart,	Edward C. Knight,
Samuel Grant, Jr.,	John B. Austin.
Tobias Wagner,	

HENRY D. SHERRERD,
PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM HARPER,
2 21 6t*rp SECRETARY.

W. H. GROVE. SHOW CASES. 4TH & 5TH ST.

WEDDING CARDS,
PARTY INVITATIONS,
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.
COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY.
F. HOSKINS & CO.,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,
2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA.
STATE LOAN.
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$23,000,000.

AN ACT
TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia, which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE Country Seat, containing twenty-one acres, more or less, situated on the Old York road, opposite the residence of Mr. Joseph Swift, and adjoining lands of Mr. Rogers and the late William Logan Fisher, and within fifteen minutes' walk of stations on the North Pennsylvania and Germantown Railroads. For particulars apply on the premises, or to
ABRAHAM R. BOCKIUS, Executor,
2 15 12t* Germantown.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—THE NEAT Stone Cottage, No. 4506 KINGSESSING Avenue, West Philadelphia. Lot, 40x175. B. F. GLENN,
2 20 3t* No. 121 S. SEVENTH Street.

VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The large Wharf on the Schuylkill,
SECOND WHARF BELOW SOUTH STREET.
Front on Sutherland street 130 feet, with a depth of about 600 feet to low water mark on the Schuylkill. Well adapted for a Rolling Mill, Factory, or other heavy business. Apply at
2 16 stuth5t* No. 127 MARKET STREET.

FOR RENT.

GROUND BETWEEN LEAGUE ISLAND AND THE NAVY YARD.
2,613,600 FEET.

To lease for a term of years, in lots to suit, for wharfage, and manufacturing and commercial purposes, two million six hundred and thirteen thousand and six hundred feet of ground, more or less, on the Delaware river front of the city, between League Island and the present Navy Yard, owned by the Philadelphia Commercial Wharf and Railroad Company. Terms liberal. One-half of the capital stock of the Company is to be expended for improvements on the grounds of the Company, in accordance with the provisions of the charter.

Shares $50 each. Five dollars per share to be paid at the time of subscribing, the balance to be called in as required for the improvements.

Subscription Books now open at the office of the Company, No. 227 WALNUT Street, second story front room.
2 15 6trp T. S. EMERY, President.

JUST ARRIVED
FROM LIVERPOOL,
AND NOW LANDING,
Ship Lancaster,
Ship Virginia,
Ship John L. Dimmock,
Ship Jane J. Southard,
Ship Kate Davenport,
Ship T. J. Southard,
Barque Onni, from London.

7300 Boxes Tin.
2857 Bundles Hoop Iron.
680 Bundles Round Iron.
260 Bundles Teazle Iron.
500 Pigs Lead.
640 Pigs Tin.
52 Casks Zinc.
30 Casks Antimony.
10 Casks Bake Pans.
40 Casks Emory.
8 Casks Files.
45 Tons Spelter.
4000 Pounds Steel Wire.
200 Bundles Tinned Wire.

For Sale at Lowest Market Rates
BY
N. & G. TAYLOR CO.,
Nos. 303 and 305 BRANCH St.,
2 20 4t4p* PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW ENGLISH BOOKS.—IMPORTED AND for sale by
C. J. PRICE,
No. 722 S ANSOM Street.

THE SPORTSMAN AND NATURALIST IN CANADA. By W. Ross King. Illustrated with colored plates. Imp. 8vo. cloth.
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THE PRINCE OF THE FAIR FAMILY. A Fairy Tale. By Mrs. S. C. Hall. Numerous illustrations. Sq. 8vo. cloth.
DESIGNS FOR VILLA RESIDENCES. With Descriptions. By John Starforth, Architect. 4to. cloth.
THE LOGIC OF CHANCE. By John Venn, M. A. 12mo. cloth.
HERALDRY, Historical and Popular. By Charles Boutell, M. A. 3d ed. Enlarged and revised. With 275 illustrations. Royal 8vo. cloth.
HISTORY OF PLAYING CARDS. And their uses in Sharping and Fortune Telling. Numerous cuts. 12mo. cloth.
Foreign Books imported to order weekly by steamer. Monthly catalogues of new and old English and French Books furnished gratis on application. [2 19 3t

"And ther the Leelins', wld burstin' feelins',
Studs on the steps in the peltin' rain,
And bowd as grand as, and smiled as bland as
If Mickel Rooney wor the King of Spane."

ALDERMAN ROONEY
AT THE
CABLE BANQUET.
AN IMPROVISED EPIC BY HIMSELF.
The Altin', and Dhrinkin' and Spaykin' and Toasts
PRICE, 50 CENTS.
Address all cash orders, retail or wholesale, to
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Send for our Mammoth Descriptive Catalogue.
Books sent postage paid, on receipt of retail price.
ALL NEW BOOKS are at PETERSONS'. 2 7

INSTRUCTION.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J. Summer Session commences MARCH 6. For Catalogues, terms, etc., address
REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M.,
2 13 15trp President.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED Mr. SIMON POEY as a member of our house. DALLETT & SON.
Philadelphia, February 15, 1867. 2 15 10t

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.
CELEBRATED IN EUROPE,
UNSURPASSED IN TASTE
THIS GREAT IMPROVED TONIC,
Taken at all ages, in sickness or in health, and ALWAYS WITH BENEFIT, being invaluable in Disorders of the Stomach, Catarrh, Cold, Hoarseness Incipient Consumption, Dyspepsia, Enfeebled Vital Powers, etc.
Sold by all Druggists and Grocers, at $6 per dozen or 60 cents per bottle.
WHOLESALE AGENT, [2 16 stuths4trp
WARD J. CAFFEE
S. E. Corner FRONT and CHESNUT Streets.

ZEPHYRS! ZEPHYRS!
SOLE AGENCY FOR THE CELEBRATED
WAVERLY ZEPHYRS.
LADIES, a trial will convince you of their great superiority.
OF THE MOST BRILLIANT HUES.
Warranted Fast Colors
McINTIRE & BROTHER,
2 14 thstu1m] 1035 Chesnut Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.—THE CELEBRATION OF OUR NATIONAL HOLIDAY IN THE CITY—THE CEREMONIES AT INDEPENDENCE HALL, AND THE PARADE.—From all indications there will be a pretty general observance of Washington's Birthday. The places of business will, as a general thing, be closed during the greater part of the day. All the Government offices, with the single exception of the Post Office, will be closed. So likewise will the different banks, insurance offices, and the offices of different corporations throughout the city. As usual, the day will be enlivened by the parade of our different military organizations. The following is the programme for the

PARADE.

The First City Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, the Gray Reserve Regiment, and Washington Grays will parade together. The line will form on Broad street, right resting on Race, at 1 o'clock P. M., and will pass over the following route:—Down Race to Thirteenth, down Thirteenth to Arch, up Arch to Twenty-first, down Twenty-first to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Broad, down Broad to Locust, down Locust to Thirteenth, down Thirteenth to Spruce, down Spruce to Eighth, up Eighth to Walnut, up Walnut to Twelfth, up Twelfth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Third, up Third to Vine, up Vine to Seventh, down Seventh to Arch, up Arch to Broad, up Broad to City Armory, and there dismiss.

There will also, agreeably to a call of Assistant Adjutant-General R. C. Drum, be an assembling of the officers of the army now in the city at the headquarters of the Major-General Commanding. The officers will present themselves without side arms, in their undress uniforms, at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, and from thence proceed in a body to Independence Hall.

Advantage will also be taken to burn the usual quantity of gunpowder in firing salutes in honor of the day. The following are the regularly authorized

SALUTES.

By order of the city authorities, the Veteran Artillery Corps will fire a salute of thirty-seven guns on the 22d, in honor of the day. It will be fired at Broad street and Girard avenue.

The Keystone Battery, under the command of Lieutenant John V. Creeley, will also fire a national salute at Broad and Market streets.

But the grand feature of the day will be

THE CEREMONIES AT INDEPENDENCE HALL.

The Committee appointed by the Legislature of this State, consisting of Hon. L. D. Shoemaker, Chairman of the Senate Committee, Hon. Edward G. Lee, Chairman of the House Committee, will arrive this evening, and will stop at the Continental.

The members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the members of Congress, the heads of departments of the State of Pennsylvania and of the city of Philadelphia, and the members of the public press, will assemble at the Mayor's office at a quarter before 12 o'clock. The judges of the several courts, and prothonotaries and clerks of the courts, Register, Recorder, etc., of the city; the officers and members of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; the officers of the Army and Navy of the United States and officers of the Marine and Volunteer corps; the Associations of Soldiers and Seamen of the War of 1812, and descendants of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, will assemble at the same hour in the Supreme Court room. The Presidents of the Select and Common Councils will meet at such time and place as they may designate at their meeting this afternoon.

At 12 o'clock, the chair occupied by the President of the Continental Congress, John Hancock, and the table upon which the Declaration of Independence was signed, will be presented to the city on behalf of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, by Hon. Lewis W. Hall, Speaker of the Senate. The response will be made by Hon. Morton McMichael on behalf of the city.

The Chair of the President of the Continental Congress and the Table of Independence will then be placed in their proper positions in the Hall. Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, President, Hon. John M. Read, Vice-President Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Hon. George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania; Hon. George Sharswood, President Judge District Court of Philadelphia; Hon. Joseph Allison, President Judge Court of Common Pleas, of Philadelphia; Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge United States District Court; General George G. Meade, U. S. A.

In the evening a lecture will be delivered before inmates of Dr. Kirkbride's Hospital on the "Life and Character of Washington," by Colonel William H. Maurice.

THE NEW STATE LOAN.—By reference to the advertisement in another column, it will be seen that proposals for the loan will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, at Harrisburg, Pa., up to 12 o'clock noon, of the 1st day of April next. Five millions of the loan will be what are termed 5-10s; that is, they will be payable any time after five and within ten years; eight millions will be 10-15s, and the remaining ten millions will be 15-25s. As there exists some little misunderstanding with those intending to compete for this loan as to the calculations of interest on the old and new bonds, we present an example in explanation. Those who will make payment in the overdue loans of the State will be allowed interest on such loans at the rate of five per cent. per annum, less the usual State tax, which is five per cent. on the amount of interest accrued, from the 1st day of February, 1867, until the settlement of their purchase, and they will be charged with interest on the principal of the new loan, at the rate of five or six per cent., as the case may be, for the like period. The calculation is made to April 10, next, and includes interest from the 1st of February last, though the bill did not become a law until the 2d of that month.

Example for New Six Per Cent. Loan, settled on 10th of April, 1867.

New 6 per cent. loan purchased	$1000·00	
Interest for two months and ten days at 6 per cent. per annum	11·66	$1011·66
Payment in over-due loans	$1000·00	
Interest for two months and ten days at 5 per cent.	$9·72	
Less tax of 5 per cent.	49 9·23	
		1009·23
Due the State		$2·43

Example for New Five Per Cent. Loan, settled on 10th of April, 1867.

New 5 per cent. loan purchased	$1000·00	
Interest for two months and ten days at 5 per cent. per annum	9·72	$1009·72
Payment in overdue loans	$1000·00	
Interest for two months and ten days at 5 per cent.	$9·72	
Less tax of 5 per cent.	49 9·23	
		1009·23
Due the State		49

The rate of interest, to be either 5 or 6 per cent. per annum, must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE MOUNT VERNON GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR GIRLS takes place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the school building on Catharine street, above Third. The programme of exercises includes the singing of several of the most beautiful popular airs, in which the young ladies of this school, judging from the reputation they have acquired in the past, will acquit themselves in a very superior manner. Among the solos and duetts to be sung are the following:—"Sleep, my Dear One," by Miss Nellie Scott; "Gently Sighs the Breeze," by Misses M. E. and L. Fithian; "Softly and Slowly," by Misses L. Graham and L. Hufty; and "I Sang among the Flowers," by Miss L. Fithian. Miss Fannie Thompson recites "The Well of St. Reyne," and Miss May Beyley an "Umbrella Lecture." The following is the list of graduates, with their averages:—

Mary S. Arbello	80·63
Mary P. Stiles	77·43
Helena Cue	77·08
Anna Gibson	77·01
Millie Pettit	76·41
Mary Hughes	75·01
Maggie Murphey	73·61

STEALING SHEET-LEAD.—George Lair, a young man, has been suspected for some time past of cutting the leaden sheeting from the inside of the tanks in an oil refinery, at Thirty-sixth and William streets. He was watched, and discovered in the act of cutting it off, yesterday afternoon. He was arrested, and Alderman Allen committed him in default of bail. About one hundred pounds of the lead was recovered at Lair's residence.

DEATH OF A CHILD IN A STATION HOUSE CELL.—Yesterday afternoon a woman named Mary Mullin entered the Eighth District Station House and asked for lodgings. She had with her a child about five weeks old. Lodgings were granted, and the woman and child entered a cell, but in a very short time the child was taken with violent spasms, and soon expired. The Coroner took charge of the body.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE—ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1866.—We have received from James J. Barclay, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge, the annual report of that institution for 1866. The report shows the operations of the institution to have been as follows:—

The present Superintendent of the White Department is Mr. Jesse K. McKeever, who is assisted by seven teachers, and six others. The Colored Department is under the superintendence of Mr. J. Hood Laverty, with six assistants. The agent of the institution is Mr. Harvey R. Summers, at the Northeast corner of Seventh and Arch streets, to whom application for apprentices should be made.

The number of inmates during the year were as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Tot.
January 1, 1866, White Department	330	99	429
" " Colored Department	103	46	149
Totals	433	145	578
Received, White Department	296	85	351
" Colored Department	59	19	78
Totals	325	104	429
Discharged, White Department	213	102	314
" Colored Department	74	25	99
Totals	286	127	413
January 1, 1867, White Department	384	82	466
" " Colored Department	88	40	128
Totals	472	122	594

The special report of the Superintendent of the White Department shows the following facts:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Tot.
Committals by magistrates of Philadelphia	187	65	252
Committals by Courts of Philadelphia county	8	1	9
Committals by Courts of other counties	53	6	59
Returned after being indentured	11	11	22
Returned voluntarily	7	2	9
	266	85	351

The discharges from the White Department during the year were as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
By indenture	60	50	110
Returned to friends	130	38	174
Examining Judges	3	3	6
Order of Court	3	2	5
Returned to Committing Magistrate	1	—	1
Returned to Court	—	1	1
Sent to Almshouse	3	4	7
Died	2		2
Discharged	4	4	8
	212	102	314

Of the committals, those of 151 boys and 65 girls—216 in all—were on complaint and by request of their parents or nearest friends.

The nativity of the admissions was as follows:—

Philadelphia	198
Pennsylvania	69
Other States of the Union	86
Foreign countries	33
Unknown	15
Total	351

The parentage of those admitted was as follows:—

American	141
Irish	121
German	42
English	19
Scotch	5
Other foreign countries	5
Unknown	16
Total	351

Of the inmates of the White Department, 52 had lost their parents previous to their admission into the house; 53 their mothers; 87 their fathers; in all, 192 had lost both or or one parent by death. The average age of boys when admitted, 13½ years; girls, 15 years. The average number of inmates through the year was 352 boys and 87 girls, in all 439. The greatest number of inmates at any one time was 388 boys and 85 girls.

The boys were indentured as follows:—To farmers, 38; shoemakers, 2; barber, 1; miller, 1; auger maker, 1; blacksmith, 1; dyer, 1; painter, 1; plumber, 1; bricklayer, 1; boatman, 1; ship-carpenter, 1; morocco dresser, 1; plate-printer, 1; brush-makers, 2; grocers, 3; loom-maker, 1; tailor, 1; baker, 1. Total, 69.

The operations of the Boys' School (White Department) were as follows:—

Number January 1, 1866	323
Received during the year	268
Discharged	209
Number January 1, 1867	382
Average daily attendance	348

The average time of those in the House, who were discharged, was 15¾ months; of those indentured, 13 11-12 months.

The operations of the Girls' School (White Department) were as follows:—

Number January 1, 1867	96
Admitted during the year	71
Discharged	72
Average attendance	85

At the present time there are 250 white boys employed in the shops, and their earnings during the year amounted to $16,451·58.

The special report of the Colored Department shows the following facts:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Committals by magistrates of Philadelphia county	35	10	45
Committals by Courts of Philadelphia county	6	—	
Committals by Courts of other counties	10	5	15
Arrested and returned after leaving their places	2	—	2
Returned by their masters	4	4	8
Returned voluntarily	2	—	2
Totals	59	19	78

The discharges during the year were as follows:—

Indentured	39	13	52
Returned to friends	27	6	33
" masters	2	—	2
" court	1	—	1
Sent to the Almshouse	2	2	4
Died	1	1	2
Discharged to find employment	3	—	3
Total	74	25	99

Of the committals, 36 were on complaint, and by request of their parents or nearest friends.

The nativity of those committed was as follows:—

Philadelphia	23
Pennsylvania	21
Other States of the Union	17
Total	61

The average age of the boys when admitted was 13 years; of the girls, 14 years. The average number of inmates during the year was 91 boys and 44 girls. The greatest number of inmates at any time was 91 boys and 44 girls. During the year the products of the labor of the boys in the various shops amounted to $5535·96.

The operations of the schools were as follows:

	Boys.	Girls.
Number January 1, 1866	104	46
Admitted during year	58	18
Discharged	74	25
Number January 1, 1867	88	39

The expenses of the white department during the year were $52,243·63; and of the colored department, $21,805·62. The total receipts of the institution during the year, including a balance of $202·97 on hand January 1, 1866, were $92,270·12. The total expenditures were $91,185·89, leaving a balance, January 1, 1867, of $1084·23.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Charles Blake and Isaiah Wilber are both employed as runners for one of the many sailor boarding-houses on the dock. Last evening both were engaged in an exciting discussion on matters relating to their business, at Front and Lombard streets. Both were slightly under the influence of strong drink. Blake finding argument of no avail in convincing his opponent in the matter then under debate, became angry, and a quarrel ensued, during which Blake drew a large clasp-knife and stabbed Wilber twice, wounding him severely, though not seriously, in the throat and side. Blake was immediately arrested and taken before Alderman Butler, who held him, in default of $1500 bail, to answer.

STEALING SPOONS, ETC.—It will be remembered that yesterday a colored man, named John Walters, who, with his wife, had been engaged in sundry petty larcenies, was arrested. Last night Lieutenant Connelly entered the hovel occupied as a retreat for Walters and wife, and arrested the latter, on the charge of appropriating a number of household articles belonging to other persons. While searching, the Lieutenant found four silver-plated spoons hid in the ashes on the hearth. Mrs. Walters was held for a further hearing.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—John R. Frise, while laboring yesterday afternoon under an attack of malt spirits, and being in a vicious mood common to him, assaulted an individual named John Clary, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets. Officer Harrar coming up, arrested him and took him before Alderman Massey, who committed him in default of bail to answer at a further hearing. Frise lives at No. 1014 Sergeant street.

CAPTURE OF A SNEAK THIEF.—This morning a young fellow named Morrell, of a suspicious character, entered a dry goods store at Third and Arch streets, at an early hour, and asked the prices of certain fabrics lying upon the counter. These were given, and the clerk kept a close watch upon the movements of Morrell, who went out and lounged around the door. Officer Warnock passing, knowing the business of Morrell, who was one of a gang of sneak thieves that had been lounging about the precinct for some time, arrested him, and on examination two large canvas bags were found attached to the inside of his coat, plainly indicating the nature of his (Morrell's) profession. He was held for a further hearing this afternoon.

HOW THE FIREMEN MAKE PRESENTS.—The Fairmount Steam Fire Engine Company of this city have had constructed, at the cost of from fourteen to fifteen hundred dollars, a handsome hose carriage, which they have presented to the "Liberty," of Reading. The carriage was shipped this morning, and to-morrow evening a committee of the Fairmount, consisting of twenty or thirty members, will leave on the 8·15 train, to superintend the presentation. The committeemen will wear their fire coats, shirts, and fatigue caps, the figures "32" being upon the latter. They will return to this city on Saturday evening.

INTERESTING LECTURE.—We notice with great pleasure that the Rev. John R. Warner, of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, will deliver his great lecture on the "Battle of Gettysburg" at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 1210 Chesnut street, on the evening of Washington's Birthday, at 8 o'clock. This lecture was delivered before the President of the United States, his Cabinet, and many other distinguished men, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, shortly after the battle. Mr. Warner was an eye-witness, and his description of the battle is full of interest, as he portrays the many fearful scenes of that great battle.

A WARNING TO WHISKY SELLERS.—Henry Welsh keeps a little whisky saloon at 33d and Chesnut streets. A man named Brown had been for a long time addicted to spending his time and money at this place, to the detriment of the welfare of his family. So Welsh was forbidden to sell any more liquor to Brown by the latter's wife. Not heeding this, Welsh was arrested on complaint being lodged by Mrs. Brown, and committed in default of bail by Alderman Lutz.

LARCENY OF WASH-CLOTHES.—On a warrant issued, Henry Williams, a youth of ten years, was arrested at his residence, at Chester and Maple streets, by Officer McKinnie, for stealing a bundle of wash-clothes from a dwelling at Tenth and Wharton streets. The clothes and articles had been identified as belonging to the inmates of the latter place. Williams was committed for a further hearing by Alderman Lutz.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT.—A man named Henry Reap moved from this city a short time ago with his family to Chicago. A servant girl, about eighteen years of age, accompanied them as general help. It is alleged that Reap had committed an assault on her in Chicago. He returned to this city, was arrested, and committed in default of bail, this morning, by Alderman Hurley.

BIGAMY.—A man named Hartley, about two years since, married a woman residing in Germantown. In a short time they separated. Hartley went to Atlantic about a month ago, brought a woman to this city, and they were married. The first wife was highly incensed at this, and had him arrested. He was committed by Alderman Hurley.

A RUNAWAY SAILOR.—Nicholas Thompson, a colored sailor shipped on a vessel that was to leave this port. He received the customary allowance, but, instead of going on board ship, ran away. He was absent for some time, and returned this morning, when he was arrested and committed by Alderman Dougherty in default of $600 bail.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 618 MARKET STREET.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE BARRENNESS of the district and the many miles that separate it from the markets of the East, there perhaps no portion of this continent destined more prominently to add to the wealth and happiness of the American people than the States which are nominally said to be on the Pacific slope[illegible]. From symptoms recently observed, this high position will possibly be attained at an earlier period than could be expected. Already a better class of capitalists incline to investigate the merits of companies organized for quarrying and reducing silver ores. A higher class of superintendents are employed, and no effort spared to procure the most efficient appliances for extracting the precious metal.

Hitherto this branch of industry has been confined to the simple laborer or the speculator; the one unable and the other not willing to extend to the public those advantages which a country, so richly endowed by nature, is calculated to confer. Yet when intelligently and honestly developed, few properties pay better than silver mines, provided they be selected with judgment and the ledges be true fissure veins. Too many of the ledges located are so narrow as to make their working unprofitable, and investors cannot be too inquiring on this point, as well as regards the ready supply of wood, salt, and water, so essential for the cheap reduction of mineral ores.

The Hamilton Gold and Silver Mining Company of Nevada claim the possession of each and all of these requisites, as well as great width in their veins, and are anxious that inquiry should be instituted into the merits of their property. The Board of Directors is composed of well-known business men, and we are led to believe that the company will take a good position among the best class of Silver Mines.

THE GREAT FEATURE OF HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS is that each remedy is a Specific for some well-known complaint or disease, so that a person in buying a case may obtain the particular Medicine required for any ordinary complaint. Thus thousands, at a trifling expense, have been cured of long standing troublesome diseases, upon which they have expended hundreds of dollars in vain. See the List of Remedies in another column.
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC CO., No. 562 Broadway, New York.

TO THE PUBLIC.—J. J. Tuttle, No. 926 Chesnut street, importer of Wines, Teas, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, etc., will shortly open a large stock of goods. Previous to which is offered a choice assortment of genuine Havana Cigars, imported in the steamers Hendrick Hudson and Stars and Stripes.

CHANGE OF BASE.—The weather that had been so promising of budding spring has, on second thoughts, returned to its first love of winter. Following the season, our winter stock of Clothing will yet be offered to the public at the reduced prices. Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental.

PROPHETS have no honor in their own country; but this cannot be said of perfumes, inasmuch as Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," the home-manufactured product of the sweetest flowers of the Western hemisphere, has long since taken precedence of all exotic extracts on this side of the Atlantic.—*Rizabeth Journal.*

IN CONSEQUENCE of the storm, the private view of the Beaumont collection of Paintings has been extended until Friday, 22d, day and evening.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

WHO MAKES THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING?
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHIERS,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED! THE true remedy at last discovered! "Upham's Fresh Meat Cure," prepared from the formula of Prof. Trousseau of Paris, cures Consumption, Lung Diseases, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Marasmus, General Debility, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent on deficiency of Vital Force. It is pleasant to the taste, and a single bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as the great healing remedy of the age. $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 South EIGHTH Street, and principal Druggists. Sent by express. Circulars sent free. 1 31 thsmlm

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, February 21.

Important Contracts Awarded for Printing Paper.

The Joint Committee on Printing have awarded the contracts for supplying the Government Printing Office with paper. Some of the lowest bidders proved to be irresponsible or unable to furnish the paper for which they bid, and the contracts were consequently awarded thus:—

Class 1—3000 reams to Wheelwright, Medge & Co., Baltimore, at 18 and 8-10 cents per pound; 1900 reams to Timothy Keeny, North Manchester, Conn., at 19¾ cents. Class 2—200 reams to C. R. Baer & Co., Lancaster, Pa., at 23 7-10 cents, and 4000 to S. D. Warren, Boston, at 24 cents. Class 3—Charles Megarge & Co., Philadelphia, 1000 reams, at 26 cents. Class 4—Timothy Keeny, North Manchester, Conn, 1000 reams, at 19 cents. Class 5—John H. Hall, New York, 24,000 reams, at 30 cents. Class 6—A. D. Jessup, Philadelphia, 5000 reams, at 21 7-10.

Receptions to Come Off.

Secretary Browning is to have a large reception to-night. To-morrow night is the last of the President's levees, and Senator Harris is to have a reception in honor of Governor Fenton, who is here, and on Saturday night Secretary McCulloch has a reception. The hotels are filled to overflowing. Washington has never been busier or gayer than now.

Trial of Iron-Clads.

Arrangements are to be made for the practical trial of resistance between an iron-clad and stone fort, under the direction of a joint board of army and navy officers.

Financial Measures Proposed.

Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, has reported to the House Allison's bill providing for the issue of the one hundred million three sixty-five loan, to take up the compound interest notes. Also, a bill to repeal the law for the contraction of the currency during the present year. Mr. Stevens moved to amend by providing for an issue of greenbacks to take up the compound interest notes as fast as they mature. The indications are strong in favor of the motion prevailing.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—Petitions were presented and referred.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported the joint resolution of the House, donating the buildings, sheds, etc., at Camp Chase, Ohio, for the use of an asylum for the insane. The Senate Committee moved to amend by providing that the property referred to shall be used for an asylum for disabled soldiers. The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution was passed.

Mr. Howard (Mich.) moved the discharge of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad from further consideration of the bill to grant aid in the construction of a railroad from Lawrence, Kansas, to the boundary line of Mexico.

Also the bill to amend an act granting aid to the construction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

Also the bill to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad.

Also the bill to grant aid in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Also a bill to expedite the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Howard (Mich.), in making these reports, said he was directed to state that it was done with a view to expedite business, and not to prejudice any of the measures named.

The Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the bills named by Mr. Howard.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) introduced the following, which were referred to the Committee on Joint Resolution:—

To authorize a trial of the comparative power of the resistance of iron-clad ships and stone fortifications to the fire of heavy artillery.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, in order to secure the most reliable data of the comparative powers of resistance of iron-clad vessels of war and fortifications built of stone, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are hereby authorized to detail a joint board of six officers, to be composed of the most scientific officers of the army and navy, distinguished for their familiarity with, and practical knowledge of gunnery, fortifications and iron-clad vessels of war, who shall select one of the strongest iron-clad ships of the navy, and the most perfect sea coast fortifications for the purposes of the trial hereby authorized. The fort or vessel shall be armed with the heaviest guns in use, and the trial shall continue as long as is necessary for the satisfactory determination of the amount of resistance of which iron-clad vessels and stone fortifications are capable; and the result of said trials, with drawings of the ship and fort, shall be duly reported by the Board to Congress, with their opinion as to their comparative powers of resistance, and the adaptability of iron-clad ships and stone fortifications for offensive and defensive warfare.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Alley (Mass.) the reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Stevens (Pa.) it was ordered that the daily meetings of the House for the rest of the session be at 11 o'clock A. M.

On motion of Mr. Alley the Senate bill to authorize the construction of a submerged tubular bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis, was taken from the Speaker's table, read three times, and passed.

Mr. Hooper (Mass.), from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to provide ways and means for the payment of the compound interest notes, and for the contraction of the currency. He claimed that the bill was reported in conformity with the instructions of the House, given the week before, on a resolution offered by Mr. Grinnell.

An animated discussion took place as to whether the bill was reported in conformity with the instructions, and objection was made to the report being received. Finally the report was received by a vote of the House, and the bill came before the House for consideration.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, February 21.—Mr. Connell presented a memorial from the pastor and members of St. Paul's M. E. Church, Philadelphia, against Sunday car travel, and a petition from Philadelphia praying that the retailing of spirituous liquors may be restrained by law.

Mr. Loudon read a petition from Philadelphia for a change in the rate of interest.

Mr. Connell presented a bill to incorporate the Penn bridge.

Mr. McCandless read an act to promote the public health and preventing the sale of diseased meats in Philadelphia.

Mr. Burnett read a bill to reduce the capital stock of the Stroudsburg Bank. Passed.

House of Representatives.

The House bill relating to the law of evidence was taken up, and after two hours' discussion was amended and passed.

The act repeals an act relative to the admission of parties to judicial proceedings as witnesses in certain cases, approved March 27, 1866.

The Storm in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 21.—A rain and snow storm has been alternately prevailing for the last thirty-six hours. The snow has been falling rapidly since noon.

Arrival of the San Francisco.

NEW YORK, February 21.—The steamer San Francisco, from Greytown, with dates to the 12th, has arrived.

Arrival of the Rising Star.

NEW YORK, February 21.—The steamer Rising Star, from Aspinwall, has arrived.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 97⅝; Reading, 104⅝; Canton Company, 45¾; Erie Railroad, 56⅜; Cleveland and Toledo, 117¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 80; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96½; Michigan Central, 107½; Michigan Southern, 72⅝; New York Central, 101⅝; Illinois Central, 115⅜; Cumberland preferred, 33½; Virginia 6s, 54; Missouri 6s, 92⅝; Hudson River, 130; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 111⅜; do, 1864, 108¼; do. 1865, 106; new issue, 106½; Ten-forties, 101¾; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106; all others, 105⅜; Sterling Exchange, 108⅝; sight do., 109⅝; Money at 6 @ 7 cent.; Gold, 137⅛.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Cotton dull and declining; middling uplands, 32½c. Flour 5@10c. higher; sales of 6000 bbls. State at $8·65@11·50; Ohio, $10·70@12·85; Western, $8·65@12; Southern, $10·30@15. Wheat 1@2c. higher. Corn 1c. lower; sales of 1500 bus. mixed Western, at $1·06. Oats firmer; Western, 55@58c.; State, 66@67c. Rye dull. Barley dull. Provisions quiet, generally unchanged; new mess Pork, $20·95; Lard in bbls. 11¾@13c.

BALTIMORE, February 21.—Cotton heavy; Middling Uplands at 32@32½c. Coffee firm; fair to prime cargo of Rio at 11¾@13¼c. in gold, in bond. Flour dull and lower. Wheat steady; Maryland scarce at $3·25@3·30; white, $3·10; Pennsylvania red, $2·70@2·80. Corn active at 93@95c. for prime, both white and yellow. Cloverseed inactive; prime new at $8·75@9, old dull. Sugar firm, large business, ⅛ advanced. Whisky, $29½.

Nebraska Complies with the Conditions for Admission to the Union.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—General Thayer, Senator elect of Nebraska, telegraphs from Omaha:—"The Legislature yesterday complied with the conditions of the act admitting Nebraska as a State."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—Chief Justice Woodward and Judges Thompson and Strong.—Opinions were delivered in the following cases:—

Dubape vs. Martin. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Woodward, C. J.

McMullen vs. McCoran. Judgment reversed, and Clopton vs. Reading Railroad Company was argued.

An Important Decision to a Landlord and Tenant Case.

McMullen vs. McCreary. Error to Common Pleas of Philadelphia county.

Opinion by Woodward, C. J.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

The plaintiff in error has been in the possession of, and occupied the premises described in the complaint, since the year 1844, and continued in the occupancy thereof until the 26th day of December, 1865, when he was notified by the defendant in error to furnish him with the time of the beginning of his present term of tenancy of the said premises; and in the said notice he represented himself to the owner of the said premises. The plaintiff in error did not answer the said notice. On or about the 22d day of March, 1866, the defendant in error nounced the plaintiff in error to remove from and leave the said premises, for having neglected to furnish him with the date when the term of his tenancy commenced, within three months from the date of said notice. On the 8th day of September, A. D. 1866, the defendant in error made complaint before Alderman Beitler, and on the day and year aforesaid, a summons was issued, returnable on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1866, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock of the said day. The parties appeared before the Alderman, and the plaintiff in error filed a plea to the jurisdiction of the Alderman. The plea was overruled. The defendant in error offered in evidence a deed dated August 6, 1864, from one Edward Reed and wife, to John R. McCreary, recorded August 27, 1864, in Deed Book L. R. R., No. 47, page 472, etc. Also, two notices. They were admitted in evidence. George P. White was sworn to the service of the said notices. The defendant in error closed, and did not prove that any rent was reserved, nor by whom the premises were demised. The Alderman entered judgment for the defendant in error.

The plaintiff in error sued out a writ of certiorari, September 18, 1866, from the Court of Common Pleas, returnable 1st Monday of December, 1866. December 3, 1866, the record was filed, and on December 4, 1866, exceptions were filed, and on December 10, 1866, the judgment of the Alderman was affirmed.

The proceedings in this case were under the act of Assembly, approved February 28, 1865 (Purdon, page 1399), which is set forth in the complaint.

Judgment was given by the Alderman under the act of December 14, 1863 (Purdon, page 1341).

OPINION.

The act of Assembly of February 28, 1865, Purdon, 1399, relative to lost leases between landlords and tenants in Philadelphia, is very much out of the course of the common law, and ought to be strictly construed. At least the summary jurisdiction it provides should be limited to a precise case contemplated by the act, and the inquisition of the Alderman should exhibit, and, of course, proof should be laid before him of every fact which the act makes necessary to the jurisdiction. The act recites the inconvenience and trouble that have arisen in the city of Philadelphia from the loss of the evidence of leases, and then goes on to provide for a special case in which these several things must concur:—

First. A lease or vested letting of property for a term of years, or from year to year.

Second. A landlord, either the original lessor, or a purchaser of his reversion subsequent to the lease, has lost the lease, or is unable to produce proof of the beginning and conclusion of the lessor.

Third. The first of the term, if for years, or the term, if from year to year, must be ended.

Where these things concur it shall be lawful for the landlord to give the tenant notice in writing, that he has lost the lease, or is unable to prove its beginning and ending, and requiring the tenant to furnish him in writing, within thirty days, the date at which the term commenced. The notice is not required to be supported by affidavit, but if it be so supported it becomes evidence of the facts set forth in it. If the tenant furnish the required date, his written response is evidence, but if he fail or refuse for thirty days to comply with the requirement, the landlord may then give him three months' notice to quit and surrender the possession of the premises, and may thereafter proceed to dispossess him in the same manner as is provided by the act of December 14, 1863. The failure of the tenant for thirty days to respond to the landlord's demand is made evidence that the tenant is liable to be proceeded against in the same manner that tenants are proceeded against under the act of 1863, that is, that the time will be determinable upon three months' notice.

The act is loosely drawn, but these seem to be its results. A record made up under it must show a tenancy for years, or from year to year, and that the first year of the term, or the term itself is ended, else the magistrate has no jurisdiction over it. The main fact of the record before us in this case is that it does not show that a lease ever was made of the premises in question, or that any term for years, or from year to year, ever existed. It sets forth that the plaintiff has been the owner of the premises since August 6, 1864; that McMullin was then and is yet tenant of said premises; that the plaintiffs being unable to furnish proof of the beginning and conclusion of the term of said McMullin as tenant of said premises, gave him notice, etc. This is all that is alleged, and it assumes neither to a "lease or verbal letting" of the property. In possession of the premises, McMullin might, incommon parlance, as well as in legal language, be called tenant, for a tenant is one who holds the possession. But he may hold it as owner, or intruder, as well as under a lease or verbal letting. The act only applies to a tenancy created by a lease which fixes a term and a rent. And to give any broader application would make it equivalent to ejectment for the recovery of land however in the possession of another. In the notice which the plaintiff served on the defendant, he did not allege a lease. He said the lease, "if any" was lost, but he did not allege a lease, a lien, a rent, nor any one fact to bring his case under the act of 1865. Then it is clear the Alderman had no jurisdiction, and his proceedings ought to have been set aside by the Common Pleas. Several exceptions were taken which are not sustainable, but they need not be noticed, because the plea to the jurisdiction was fatal to the whole proceeding. The judgment is reversed, and the proceedings of the Alderman are set aside at the costs of the plaintiff below.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—J. K. Valentine United States District Attorney.—The United States vs. Peter Carl. In this case the defendant was charged with passing and attempting to pass counterfeit Treasury notes, of the denomination of fifty cents, with intent to defraud the United States. The defendant lives about 2½ miles from Mahanoy City, Schuylkill county, and is a sawyer by profession. The evidence produced by the United States showed, that on the 31st of December, 1866, the defendant went into a barber shop in Mahanoy City, was shaved, and had a tooth extracted, and gave the barber in payment a counterfeit fifty cent note.

He said nothing to the barber when he gave the note, and when he left the place the barber marked it. He afterwards paid several of these notes to a grocer, and also to a butcher. One of the detectives of the Treasury Department arrested the defendant in the early part of last month at the Jackson Colliery, near Mahanoy City. He had no difficulty in making the arrest, nor did he find any bad money upon the defendant's person. The defendant told the officer that he had passed several of these notes, but that he did not know they were counterfeit.

The defense offered no testimony, but argued that the United States had not made out a case up

LARGEST RIVER IN THE WORLD

Natural History of the Amazon.

Piscatorial Wonders of the Stream

Prof. Agassiz's Lecture on the Fishes of the Amazon.

Their Species, Habits, Characteristics, and Commercial Value.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Prof. Agassiz, the great American naturalist and savan, having recently returned from a journey of scientific exploration in South America, is now engaged in making his discoveries known to the world in a series of lectures at the Cooper Institute, in New York city.

We have already given sketches of several previous lectures, and we now reproduce a *verbatim* report of the most interesting address, that upon the "Fishes of the Amazon"—a subject fraught with vital import in the scientific world, and, as eliminated by Agassiz is full of that popularity and simplicity that charm the million.

STATEMENT OF THE SUBJECT.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—The aquatic population of any extensive fresh water basin has many points of interest. We may, in the first place, view it in reference to the structure of these animals, as compared with that of aerial and terrestrial beings. We may examine them with reference to their geographical distribution as contrasted with those which inhabit the sea or the land. We may also examine them with reference to their variety, or the diversity which exists among them, under apparently identical circumstances. This last point is one of peculiar interest; because you will perceive that, if external circumstances have had a deep influence in bringing about the variety of living beings which we find everywhere on the surface of the earth, we should expect to find great similarity among animals living close together, under identical circumstances, shut out from the influences of the great changes which are constantly taking place in the atmosphere, shut out from the great diversity of the bottoms which are found along the sea-shores, and circumscribed within limits very similar. Now, the Amazon, above all the rivers of the earth, presents a variety of organized beings which is stupendous, which exceeds all conception, and which was a matter of surprise even to me, who had devoted my life chiefly to the study of fishes. I will, therefore, try to give you some idea of this diversity. I regret only that I cannot suddenly impart to you the interest which I have felt for a long time in these animals. Unknown and uninteresting in their ways, they have generally been neglected. Few naturalists have turned their attention to them, and I am afraid you will find my lecture rather monotonous. Yet, if you will for a moment consider that a knowledge of these beings has an important bearing on some of the most important questions which are now under discussion among naturalists, I hope you will follow me in the details which I am about to submit to you.

PISCATORIAL STRUCTURE.

But first allow me to say a few words concerning the structure of aquatic animals. In the infancy of our science, animals were classified, that is, were brought together in groups, according to the conditions under which they are found in nature. If you will turn over the works of the great naturalists of the eleventh century, you will find that their descriptions of the animals then known are arranged under but few heads, one embracing the aquatic animals, another the terrestrial or creeping animals, and the other the aerial or flying animals. But in proportion as our information of the structure of all these beings has been growing, it has been found that these external influences do not so modify organized beings as to bring together in the same habitation those which have the closest resemblance; and we are no longer surprised now to find in the water animals of the most diversified classes, or to find the same diversity among those which either inhabit the land or live in the air. It has been the result of modern investigation to discover that animals, however numerous, however varied, are, after all, built upon four plans of structure only. Those plans are very simple, and may be recognized easily; and these systems may be expressed by formulas so simple that you will permit me for a moment to call your attention to that point.

CURIOUS FORMATIONS.

There are animals which have all parts arranged like rays around a central axis—that is, they are radiated in structure; and a figure like this (draws a star-shaped character on the blackboard) may be considered as a formula expressing those peculiarities of structure. Suppose that we consider any organ, the stomach for instance; it will be found to have five pouches radiating in five different directions. Suppose that we consider the nervous system—it will be found to consist of five rings, five swellings, with the same directions as the five pouches of the stomach; five rays or threads having the same direction, and may be at the ends of the threads there may be eyes. The ovaries will be arranged in the same manner, with a bunch of eggs here, a bunch of eggs here, a bunch of eggs here, and another there. And all those parts are so arranged around a central axis, that they are like spokes of a wheel—rays around a vertical axis; and in that axis we have the mouth at the centre. So these animals, owing to this peculiarity of constitution, are justly called Radiates. Now, of those we do not find any in the Amazon. We do not find any in the fresh waters except one, the simplest kind of polyp, the fresh water polyp, or bush polyp, as it is called; this is the only fresh water specimen of that large family which is innumerable in salt water, such as the jelly-fishes, star-fishes, and sea-urchins—in fact, most of the animals that inhabit the sea, and which have existed not only at all times during geological periods anterior to ours, but which are now common everywhere in the ocean, but which have no representative on land, and but a few very simple ones in the fresh waters of the temperate zone. Another group, which are called mollusks, embrace animals the body of which is symmetrical, the parts of which are arranged around two sides of a longitudinal axis, so that these animals have an anterior and a posterior part—a part that is above and a part that is below—a right and a left, which is not the case with the radiates; for these radiates may move in the direction of either of these rays—they have no right and no left; for if you call *this* the front, *this* may be right and *this* left, but if you call *this* front, *this* is right and this left, so that you have to introduce an arbitrary distinction, when you hear described these radiate animals, with reference to which is the right and which the left side, which is the part that is above, and which is the part that is below.

PECULIARITIES OF THE MOLLUSKS.

Not so with the mollusks. They have internal features, which determine their relations, their symmetry, and fix the position of their parts in a manner which enables us to distinguish the anterior or head end from the posterior or tail end, as well as the right and left, and above and below. To this group of animals belong all the shell-fishes—the clams, oysters, and the like, the snail and the cuttle-fishes also. Part of them are aquatic animals that inhabit the sea, part of them are fresh water fishes, and part of them are terrestrial animals. So you see, here we have animals of one and the same structure inhabiting the different elements, which were made in the infancy of our science, the foundation of the classification of the whole animal kingdom. Of this type there are several classes—three classes—and to them I shall refer presently, as we have a number of representatives of them in the fresh water animals of the Amazon. Let me say that the majority of those which have two valves are either fresh water or marine, the greater part, however, marine, and the less are fresh water. Of those which have only one valve, and are generally wound up in a spiral, we have also a majority in the sea, but some in fresh water, and some on land. Of the cuttle-fish class there are none in fresh water, none are terrestrial, but all of them are marine. And they have been inhabitants of our globe from the very earliest periods of the earth's history during which animals have lived upon it. I may represent the formula of these animals in this way (illustrating on the blackboard), the anterior end marked by some prominent feature which indicates something of a head. Not all, however, have the anterior end very different from the posterior. A longitudinal axis, on the side of which organs are arranged. For instance, in the oyster there is a pair of gills on each side, so that the respiratory organs are placed on the right and on the left; while about the sides of the mouth are those flat appendages, with the aid of which these animals introduce food into their mouths, and the organs, the intestines, the ovaries, the heart, and the organs of respiration are clustered in the centre. Now, the manner in which these several parts are protected by shell are accessory details of their structure, which cause the different families, different generas, and different species.

THE ARTICULATES.

Then we have another group which are called articulates, animals the body of which may be compared to a cylinder, or to a tube, but a tube divided into a number of rings, movable one upon the other, so that, in fact, the body is an articulated cylinder containing a single cavity, in which are arranged all the organs. I represent that in this way (makes a drawing); these transverse rings in this manner; the internal organs arranged in the interior; the alimentary canal in the interior; the respiratory organs in the upper part; the nervous system mainly in the lower part; the respiratory organs upon the sides; and on the rings are frequently locomotive appendages in the shape of limbs, which may be mere hoops, as in the case of the worms, or may be articulated limbs, as in the case of crabs, lobsters, insects, and the like. Now, these articulated animals embrace also several classes of such worms, of which there are marine kinds, and fresh water kinds, and terrestrial kinds. It is one of the class which has the most extraordinary distribution, for worms are found everywhere. They are found even as parasites in the bodies of other animals; in the internal organs of other living beings; they are found in fresh water and salt water, and also in the earth, burrowing under the ground.

IDENTITY OF STRUCTURE.

Then we have the class of crabs, the crustaceans, which is next above, and that of insects which contain animals breathing air and living out of the water. So that we have here again, animals of an aquatic, or terrestrial, or aerial mode of life, all showing one and the same structure. I like to insist upon these facts, which are most brilliant results of modern progress or science, because you see at once what bearing they have upon the question of the origin of these things. If we have identical structures under the most diversified conditions of existence, these external things which act upon living beings cannot have been the cause which has produced such unity of plan. The unity of plan—that ideal common basis of animals—must be derived from something higher than the conditions in which these animals live, when we find that, notwithstanding these diversified conditions, the animals present one and the same plan and structure. (Applause.) The next type is that of vertebrata. It is one which has a special interest for us, for we belong there (laughter), and with us all the animals which have a backbone, all the animals which have an internal solid axis so arranged as to surround two distinct cavities in which the various organs of the body are inclosed, one cavity below that axis in which all these parts or all those systems of the organs are contained by which life is maintained in its normal condition. These are the organs of digestion through which food is assimilated and transformed for the sustenance of the body, the organs of breathing in which this assimilation is fostered, the organs of circulation through which the result of these operations is circulated through the system, and also the organs of reproduction. All these organs by which animal life is simply maintained are contained in the lower cavity of the body, while an upper cavity contains organs which establish the relations between the animals and the surrounding world. In that upper cavity is contained, in the anterior part of the body, the brain, and in the middle and posterior parts of the body the prolongation of the brain which we call the spinal marrow. From it arise the nerves, which are scattered through all parts of the body, and send sensibility and also receive impressions from the outside. To this centre is attached the organs of the senses, and which communicate directly with the central mass of the nervous system. All these parts are contained in the upper cavity of the body, and the whole is surrounded by flesh and inclosed in a skin, and whatever be the type of vertebra which we take for examination, whether man or quadruped, bird, reptile, snake, turtle, or fish, all have the same identical structure, and these structures differ only in the form and complication of the execution, but in no way does the plan differ in the slightest degree. A shark or a perch, a man or a bird, have the same identical plan of structure, and we could make a cut across their body, through the neck, the head, the chest, or the tail, and compare one with the other, and we would find that the sections had the same organs which had the same relations to one another; and if we compared one section in the same body with the other, a cut made through the head, or through the middle, or through the hind part of the part again, we would find the same relations, so wonderful is the idea which is manifested in this innumerable variety. And now let me show you that this is not a fanciful assumption. (The Professor here drew the form of a fish on the blackboard). We have here the backbone, here the upper spine of the skeleton, here also the ribs, here the head, the mouth, the base of the organs of the senses, the eyes, the nostrils, and so on. Suppose we make a section across the body here through the centre of the body, or here through the head, or here through the tail, there will be a difference in form no doubt, there will be a difference in the relative dimensions of the parts, but there will be no difference in the relative position of these parts, and in the nature of these parts. Suppose I commence with the section across the middle of the body. The first thing we find in the centre is the solid axis, above that we have these spires, which are in reality an arch covering a cavity; we have here below the ribs, which are another arch inclosing another cavity; this is the lower cavity, which contains, as I have said, the organs of digestion, the intestines, liver, and the like. In the anterior part of the body we should find the heart, in the middle region we should find the large vessels which run parallel to the backbone, in the upper cavity we should find the spinal marrow, and on the outside of that the masses of flesh which are covered by the skin. And now in the tail we should have exactly the same thing, only that the central backbone is surmounted by a smaller arch. The intestines do not extend here except in the form of vessels and nerves, and here we have a prolongation of the spinal marrow, and we have flesh around here as before. Now, in the head is the difference. This upper portion is largely developed, in comparison with the lower portion. This upper portion becomes the skull. Inside is the extensive mass of the brain. This is the base of the skull. Instead of ribs we have the lower jaw attached. Upon the sides of the skull we have masses of flesh, which keep in motion these parts which are on the side, and the whole is surrounded by skin, as here. So that the whole difference is that the cavity of the intestines is reduced to a cavity of the mouth opening outside, just as the alimentary canal is a continuation of the cavity of the mouth and the spinal marrow of the brain. The brain is only an enlarged portion of the spinal marrow, or, to reverse it, the spinal marrow is a modification of the brain extending through the body. So that you see that my assertion is true, that in whatever region we may make a section to examine the relative positions of the organs of the vertebrata we find the organs identical, bearing the same relation to one another. If time would permit I could readily show you that whatever the form of an animal, whether it be a fish or a serpent, whether a lizard or a a turtle, or a bird, the relation of the parts is again the same, and the differences are chiefly differences in form and development. And it is in consequence of this great similarity that the idea has been started that all these animals may be derived one from the other; that all these animals may be the result of successive modifications of the few. You see on the one hand we have these uniform conditions which sustain the most diversified forms; then again we have this unity of plan, which seems to be in contradiction to the variety of influences under which these animals exist.

DIVERSITY OF FORM.

Then again we have an extraordinary diversity of forms, which seem to indicate the most diversified organs; and yet such is the similarity among these various things that they seem to be only a modification one of the other. No wonder, therefore, that investigators should make it their special object to study these things, and that they should differ in their opinions so much that there should be those who cannot conceive the cause of this diversity, unless it be the immediate manifestation of a special creative act on the part of a Being capable of producing at once perfect beings; while others, more inclined, perhaps, to follow development and progress than to look at first causes of all things, would rather have everything derived from a few primary forms which have undergone extraordinary changes in the course of time. To this subject I shall return in my last lecture. I can only point at present to the bearing which these investigations of structural relations have upon the question of origin, upon the question of diversity, and upon the question of unity in diversity.

EVIDENCES OF ONE SUPREME CREATOR.

For all things that exist in some point of view are alike, chiefly by the unity which prevails throughout nature; while from another point of view everything seems different; and when we come to consider what may be the origin of all things, we are at once led, on the one hand, to the evidences of the workings of one mind, and, on the other hand, to the ever-changing conditions under which everything lives; and in consequence of that these various opinions—some assuming that all things have grown out of the change of a few things, and others assuming that everything must have been made as it is by a Supreme Power. (Applause.)

THE ANIMALS OF THE AMAZON.

Now, with these facts before us, we can turn our attention to the animals of the Amazon, and I may say that they comprise two different types of the same animal. We find in the Amazon, in these fresh waters, mollusks, and they belong to two classes. We find in the Amazon articulates, and they belong to two classes. We find worms and crustacea. We find vertebrates in the Amazon, and they belong to more than one class. We have fishes and we have also reptiles, and among them some that are aquatic while others are terrestrial; we have birds, some of which are aquatic and others aerial and terrestrial, and we have mammalia or quadrupeds, some of which are aquatic. And not the least of the singular features of this immense basin of fresh water is the presence in it of several representatives of the porpoise family. The great family of whales, to which the porpoise belongs, has five representatives in the Amazon in the form of a variety of porpoises, and of that other singular animal which the Brazilians call the beshuyboy, and which we have translated into sea-cow, about which I shall have something more to say hereafter.

Then let us remember this, that in one and the same stream, exhibiting this unity of temperature of which I have treated in a former lecture, we have animals of different types of structure, mollusks, articulates, and vertebrates, while no radiates have ever been found in it; and in these three types we have representatives of several classes. Now let me say what classes they are, so that I may impart a more definite idea upon that point. Classes in the animal kingdom have long been circumscribed by naturalists to suit their fancy, or according to their impressions. It seems desirable to determine the classes according to some principle; and the principle which appears the most natural as the basis of limitation of the classes, is the various modes of execution of these plans of structure. After showing you that vertebrates have one common plan of structure, we will divide that type into classes according to the manner in which the plan is carried out. If the backbone is constructed in the fashion of fishes, if it consists of spines of backbone which are united together by double conical cavities; if the flesh is white, and arranged in large masses on the sides of the backbone; if the organs of respiration are gills instead of lungs; if the organs of inhalation exhibit a heart which has only a single sack from which the blood is propelled to all parts of the body, and another sack to receive the blood which comes from all parts of the body, instead of the complicated circulation which we find in birds and in mammalia—we say that we have here one mode of execution of the plan of structure, which justifies us in considering fishes as a natural class. If, on the contrary, we have animals which have warm blood, which breathe through the lungs, which have a double circulation, the body of which, instead of being covered with scales, is covered with feathers, if these animals, in bringing forth their young, lay eggs upon which they sit, producing young which they rear, we have indications of another mode of execution of that plan of vertebrates; and we consider ourselves justified in calling birds a class in the animal kingdom, and so on. Now, among mollusks, we have three classes, one of which is particularly characterized by the manner in which the parts are arranged on the two sides of the body, in broad flappers, or broad curtains hanging on the sides of the axis, and generally protected by hard shells that are double, that is, one on each side; and that class embraces all the so-called bivalve shells. Of this class, the Amazon contains a considerable variety, and so do all our fresh waters, our rivers and lakes.

VARIETY OF MOLLUSKS.

In the ocean there are numerous forms, but no one of these bivalve shells living upon the land or in the atmosphere, or that can sustain itself outside of water. Then we have another class among these mollusks which embrace all those the body of which has respiratory organs only on one side of the body—namely, the body of which is more or less twisted, frequently coiled up in a spiral, and in which the anterior end of the body is provided with appendages looking something like horns—tentacles frequently, at the end of which are eyes, like our snails. They constitute a second class. Of this class of snails we find quite a variety in the fresh water in the Amazon, and in still greater variety upon land, living upon trees and decaying wood, or upon the soil, burrowing in the earth during the dry season. So that of the three classes of mollusks which exist all over the world, we have representatives of two in the fresh water of the Amazon, and of one of those two we find also representatives on land. There is a curious feature among these fresh-water bivalve shells to which I will here allude—their strange resemblance to marine shells, notwithstanding the difference of their internal structure.

THE AMERICAN BIVALVES.

You all know how numerous fresh-water muscles are in our waters, and how great is the diversity of the fresh-water shells in the Western waters. The Ohio and its tributaries, the Tennessee and the Cumberland rivers, and the rivers that empty into the Gulf of Mexico, and all the Southern rivers, teem with a variety of bivalve shells, all of which have the same internal structure, consisting of this (illustrating by drawing the parts as described); that the middle axis may be protruded in the shape of a fleshy foot, with which the animals creep on the ground or in the wood. At the sides are two flappers, which surround the mouth, to aid in introducing food into the alimentary cavity. Then, there are two gills hanging right and left. Inside here is a sack which contains the organs; and here is a large fleshy mass which extends across the body, and here another; so that upon a transverse section of these animals we would see one valve turning this way and the other that way. And here is one of those bundles extending from one valve to another, so as to bring them together; and here is another. Now these fresh water shells of ours vary in external appearance greatly. Some are smooth and have a thin shell, and have an oviate form. Others are elongated in this way; others are more triangular; others have tubercles on their surface; others have spines projecting from the surface; others have rows of ribs thus, and others rows of ribs in this manner. But while the different species thus differ in their external appearance, their internal structure is everywhere the same.

PECULIARITIES.

The species of the Amazon have another curious feature—that they are not only identical in structure with our own, and identical among themselves in structure, but their external forms are the marine shells, which have a totally different structure. Those among you who know the shell of the razor-fish, called the razor-shell (a very slender and straight shell of this form), will be surprised to hear that there are fresh-water shells of that form in the Amazon, which, far from having anything in their internal structure which resembles the solens (as this is called by naturalists), have all the internal structure of our common fresh-water muscles. There are others which have the external appearance of the mother-of-pearl bivalve shell, exhibiting the external appearance of that group. A third variety exhibits the peculiarities of our arca, having transverse waves alternating with furrows, such as are only known in the family of the marine arca, and yet found in some of these fresh-water shells. What does that mean? It is difficult to say why there should be, as it were, a reminiscence of the sea among animals of the fresh waters, superimposed upon a structure which has no similarity to the structure of these marine shells.

MYSTERIES OF THE CREATIVE POWER.

I can only see in this the working of mind, which combines elements diversified among themselves, and hardly any indication of the transformation of one type into the other. But, without expressing a decided opinion about it, let me tell you that those are the facts upon which naturalists agree, and in consequence of which they present such various opinions, such conflicting views. The naturalist who recognizes only this similarity between the shells of the Amazon and the marine shells, will at once jump at the conclusion that the Amazon Valley was once under the sea, and that when it rose some species remained in the pools that were left, and when those basins were changed into fresh water in the course of time, these marine shells changed to what they are now. But he who remembers that these fresh-water shells have none of the internal structure of the marine shells which they resemble in external appearance, will say:—"But if these external circumstances have so modified the marine shells, what has given them a common character in which they agree so closely with one another?" For not only do they not differ in internal structure in any way among themselves, but they resemble the fresh-water shells found elsewhere in this world, as in North America or in Europe. There must be some other cause at work, not only to produce the change, but there must be some cause to impart unity notwithstanding the change—a unity which extends not to the Amazon only, but to all other parts of the world. The fact is that the world is more mysterious than our philosophy has fathomed thus far, or than man can yet compass in his narrow systems. (Applause.)

THE FISHES PROPER.

In the infancy of our science, all the inhabitants of the fresh water were called fishes, and it is only in proportion as we have become acquainted with these structural differences, that this class of fishes, embracing so much, thus varied in structure and plan, has been gradually referred to different classes. I will now pass on to the fishes proper, to those representatives of the fresh water which instructure resemble man, and which share with us that plan of structure which is common to the birds and reptiles and quadrupeds, as well as to man and the fishes proper. If the time permits I shall close with a few remarks upon the fresh water inhabitants of the type of the vertebrates, worms, and crustacea; but if not, I shall defer my remarks upon those classes to my next lecture. I feel somewhat embarrassed to speak of fishes without saying something of the fundamental differences which exist among them; and that I may better bring before you the differences which characterize the different groups of fishes, let me draw the outlines of some of them, and point out to you the permanent differences which distinguish them. Suppose I take, first, our trout. You perceive here that the head and body run together so that there is hardly a distinct neck. That is a characteristic feature of all fishes. It is only in the class of reptiles that we begin to perceive the first indication of the contraction between the head and body which indicates the position of the neck. What is characteristic of this type of fishes, is the position of the fin upon the back, which is called the dorsal. There is a large fin at the end of the tail, which may be cut square, as in the fresh-water trout; which may be forked as in the sea-trout; or which may have its upper end prolonged greatly, as in some other representatives of the family. This is the caudal, and that fin is the organ with which these fishes impart to themselves an onward motion.

POSITION AND USES OF THE FINS.

Striking right and left with the tail, the body is propelled forward in consequence of this motion, and this motion is aided by the dorsal. This other fin under the tail is called the anal. When the fish strikes violently and raises that fin, the surface with which he strikes the water is enlarged; but when he strikes gently, this fin is bent under the tail, and the surface with which he strikes the water is diminished, and the force with which he strikes being slight, the motion is comparatively feeble. The fin is the ventral. This is on the medial line of the body. There is one above, the dorsal, and one below, the anal, and the caudal at the end of the body. The caudal in this group of fishes is always semicircular; that is, the upper half corresponds with the lower half. If the tail is cut square, then the two parts are about the same; and if it is forked, then the upper part is of about the same dimensions as the lower. It is rarely the case that one of those parts is slightly longer than the other, and it may be either the upper or the lower. For instance, in the flying-fish, which comes very near this, we have the lower lobe somewhat longer than the upper. With this, the moment the fish emerges from the water, it gives its last impulse by striking violently to the right and left several times in rapid succession. We have, also, upon each side of the body one on the right and one on the left; those fins which are near the head, which are, in fact, upon the sides of the chest, and which are known by the name of the pectorals; and these which are here, upon the lower sides of the abdominal cavity, are known as the abdominal fins. In all the fishes of this group we have the abdominal fin, half way between the pectoral and the anal fins. Now let us compare with that a perch, a common yellow perch, as we have them in our fresh water. Here (drawing) we have a very different dorsal; there are two, commonly large. We have the caudal comparatively small and feeble. We have the anal placed in about the same position as in the trout, but it has a strong spine in front of the fin. Then we have the pectorals placed here, and the ventrals, instead of occupying a medial position, are placed just below the pectorals, and the front part of the ventrals sustains a strong spine. You see at once what a difference that makes. This first fin consists of strong spines, while the second fin consists of a number of rays which are divided and subdivided so that the whole fin is soft and tender, while this is very hard and prickly. So are the spines *here*; so are the spines *there*; and on the sides of the head there are other spines connected with the bones of the head. But that is not all. Let us examine the mouth. Here the mouth is very widely cleft, perhaps, but there are also perches in which the mouth is very widely cleft.

THE JAWS AND TEETH.

But the principal difference is that here, in the front, the interior of the upper jaw is made up of one bone, and the posterior part of the upper jaw of another bone, which two bones are placed one in succession to the other, forming one arch, and both have teeth along their lower edge. These two bones are exactly the same as those which form the upper margin of our own mouth. The anterior part of the mouth is occupied by the cutting teeth; then follow the eye teeth, then the grinders. Now there are two cutting teeth, on the right and the left side, which are implanted in a bone which corresponds to this, and is called the intermaxillary. The eye-teeth and grinders are implanted in another bone, which is called the upper maxillary, and the intermaxillary and upper maxillary together, in one arch, form the margin of the mouth. Now in the perch it is very different. We have one bone which extends in this way from the anterior part of the mouth to the end of the cleft, and that one bone is provided with teeth along its margin, and forms alone the upper margin of the mouth; while another bone, placed behind, and forming in no way a part of the mouth, sustaining no teeth whatever, represents the upper maxillary. It is the anterior bone which represents the intermaxillary, so that the proper jaw-bone in the perch has not a tooth. It does not form a part of the anterior margin of the mouth, while the intermaxillary is so large that it alone forms the arch of the upper part of the mouth. These are the most prominent differences that we have here.

THE SHARK AND STURGEON.

And now there are fishes of a very different type from these (draws the outline of a fish on the blackboard). I suppose you may recognize here a shark. (Applause.) It differs from the two types of fishes I have described thus far in having five clefts upon the sides of the head, which are the gill openings. The trout has only one, and so has the perch only one, and that cleft is supported by a bony plate which moves to and fro upon the gills and protects them during respiration. And so has the perch, while the shark has no such bone, and the branchial fissures are open in advance of the large fin, which is placed upon the side, and the ventral has again the same position as in the trout or salmon, while the tail is remarkable for the prolongation of its upper lobe; and that is not only an external prolongation, but the backbone itself extends into this lobe to its very end. So that its backbone does not terminate as in other fish, with a broad blade supporting the tail, or as in the front, salmon and the like, but the backbone extends to the very end. All these fishes, moreover, have their solid frame, that is their skeletons, soft and consisting more of cartilage than bone. (Makes a drawing of the sturgeon on the blackboard.) It differs from the shark, in having the gills protected, like the other fishes, by a bony plate, and so that the gills are covered externally. In having the snout so prolonged, the mouth is far below the head. And then it shares with the shark that singular prolongation in the tail which I have noticed. And it has that very singular feature, that the ventral fins occupy the middle of the abdominal region, half way between the pectorals and the anals. And, finally, there is this last type of fish (makes a drawing of it), which is quite curious for its elongated form; for the truncated termination of the head, which is, as it were, cut square; and for the presence of the simple fin extending all over the body, without any pectorals or ventrals, but with a number of small openings upon the side, as many as seven, and one upon the back. It is called the lamper-eel. To these groups belong all the fishes known on the earth; and to these groups may be referred all the fishes that have lived in all times. (Applause.) But then they assume such extraordinary differences in details that, by a process of changing some part or other, we can at once see how one might have grown out of the other; or we can see that by a difference of execution the same idea may have been expressed in different ways. And here I at once express the different views which are entertained concerning these affinities. They may be the manifestations of the same idea expressed in different ways, or they may be modifications of a few primitive facts.

THE AMAZON HAS FISHES OF ITS OWN.

Now, what are the fishes which inhabit the Amazon?—for I wanted to say all this as preparation to give you some definite idea of the various types of fishes which we find in that mighty basin. Not one of those fishes with which we are familiar in our rivers is to be found there. Not one of those which are in all of the rivers of Europe is to be found there. Not one from any other fresh-water basin is to be found there. The Amazon has fishes of its own, entirely different from those of any other basin. And these fishes are different even from those of other fresh-water rivers of Brazil. And in each part of the Amazon there are fishes of a peculiar character; so that those which inhabit the lower course of the Amazon, say below the mouth of the Tocantins, as far as the contact of the salt with fresh water, differ from those which are found in the river between the Tocantins and the Xingu. At the mouth of the Xingu, we have fishes differing from those which inhabit the Tapajos. As we ascend from the Tapajos and enter the district of the Rio Madeira, we find still other fishes. If we go into the district of the Rio Negro, we find still different ones; and if we go further up on the borders of other rivers which I have explored there are peculiar fishes.

TWO HUNDRED VARIETIES OF FISH IN ONE SMALL LAKE.

And so great is the variety that in small lakes of water we find endless varieties, while in Mainas, at the junction of the Rio Negro with the Amazon, I was led to examine one particular little lake of a very few hundred square yards in extent, with the view of ascertaining how great that diversity among fishes may be which occupy a circumscribed area, and in that pool—for it is hardly anything more; it is only a few hundred square yards at low water, and only a few thousand square yards at high water—in that small lake I have found in the course of two months, during several excursions, over two hundred different kind of fishes (applause)—three times as many as are known from the Mississippi, three times as many as are known from the Nile, or Senegal, or Ganges. And the number found in the whole basin of the Amazon is not less than two thousand different kinds—that is, ten times as many as were known to Linnæus about a century ago, from the whole world. (Applause.) And strange to say, it would appear that in proportion as we became acquainted with a large number of these animals, they should be found to resemble one another more and more; but on the contrary, such are the peculiarities of their features, such is the principle of their differentiation which brings about the differences we notice among them, that in proportion as I found a larger and larger number, I found that the difference between them seemed to grow. And you will understand that. It seems paradoxical, and yet it is strictly so. Concede for a moment that we have here extreme points (illustrating with dots on the board), between which there are certain intermediate forms. Now, suppose that *this* represents the varieties known when I went to the Amazon—the sum total of the fishes described by my predecessors, including all the various expeditions which had gone to that country with a view of studying its natural productions—the total number of fishes then known did not exceed one hundred and fifty, and the number I have brought home exceeds 1500—it approaches 2000. (Applause.) And yet I say that now the difference which we know to exist between them is greater when we take any two than the difference which existed between them when we knew only 150. Every new one has exhibited radiations, modifications in the direction of almost every other, so that the points of contact have, as it were modified not only in point of resemblances, but in point of differences, in consequence of which the sum total of difference which is now known among these 2000 fishes far exceeds the extreme differences which appeared when only the few hundreds were known before. (Applause.)

THE SWORDFISH.

And now I should like to give you some idea of what are those differences, and what is the appearance of some of these fishes, and of the mode in which they differ from the fishes of our own waters. In the first place, the type of sharks has only one representative in the Amazon—that is the swordfish. The swordfish is a shark which differs from ordinary sharks in this, that the skull is prolonged here. You will see how by a modification of the form of some part we obtain widely different forms. The swordfish is a shark, the snout of which is prolonged to a considerable extent, on the two sides of which project large teeth, forming the saw characteristic of that genus. Now the swordfish is the only kind of shark which is known to enter the large rivers. It is not properly an inhabitant of the river. It is found on the seashore, and so is the same species found at the mouth of the Mississippi, and another species found at the mouth of the Senegal, on the other side of the Atlantic. This is the only representative of that group of fishes which we have in the Amazon. The lamper-eel type, of which we have quite a variety throughout our fresh-water streams, has not a single representative in the whole basin of the Amazon. It is entirely foreign to the tropical waters of the Amazon, but it fre-

quents the fresh waters of America, of Europe, and of Northern Asia also.

THE STURGEON AND ITS CONGENERS.

Next come the sturgeons. They are found in all the fresh waters of the northern world. They are common in the rivers which empty into the Arctic Ocean, or the continents of America, of Europe, and of Asia. The great rivers of Asia teem with varieties of sturgeons from Kamschatka to the Ural Mountains, and in our northern rivers, emptying into the Arctic Ocean and Baffin's Bay, they are equally numerous, and they are also found in some of the more southern rivers of the temperate zone; but nowhere in the tropics are they found. The sturgeon of the Mississippi descends as far as New Orleans, but does not enter the ocean, and this is the most southerly point the sturgeon has been known to visit. In Europe there has been a variety of the sturgeon found in the basin of the Danube and the Black Sea, but there are none in the Mediterranean. There are some found in the Chinese rivers, but none are found in those rivers which empty into the Indian Ocean or the Pacific, which bathes the southern shore of Asia, and none are found in the waters of South America. But while that family is entirely foreign to the tropics, South America has what may be called representative fishes—that is, fishes which ape the the sturgeon, without assuming all its characteristics. You have seen in the figure I have made here of the sturgeon, that it is characterized by the flatness of its mouth, and the position of the mouth underneath, and further, by the scales, or rather of the shales which cover their body, and which are arranged in five rows over the body, one row of large shales along the middle of the back, one row on each side along the middle line, and one row on each side along the lower line, and these shales are bone, hard, and often covered with enamel. Now while we have no sturgeon in the Amazon, we have a variety of fish akin to the sturgeon in some respects—the same flat head with the mouth underneath and the body covered with shales, but these shales occupy either the whole body in various combinations, or form only some rows in a different arrangement from the sturgeon, and all these fishes of South America differ from the sturgeon in having a solid bony frame instead of a cartilaginous one, which is characteristic of the sturgeon. I may draw one or two to give you some idea of them. In the first place, the tail is not as symmetrical as it is in the sturgeon; then, the mouth is surrounded by broad flappers, which sometimes extend like a curtain from the mouth, and the dorsal fin may be very large. In some of them the anterior part is prolonged into a kind of width which extends far beyond the general outline of the fish. It may be, also, that sometimes the upper lobe of the tail is prolonged in this manner in the shape of a whip, and then we have the position of the ventrals and the pectorals, as in the other.

HOW THEY CARE FOR THEIR YOUNG.

Now some of these fish have a singular mode of taking care of their young. There is one species, which grows two feet or more in length, which lays its eggs in balls about the size of a large egg. It lays in holes. The fish itself burrows the holes in the banks. Suppose we have here a river bank, this being the lowwater level and this the high water level. Between the low water level and the high water level you can see, when the water is low, holes in the bank, which extend horizontally into the bank from two to three feet, and which, at the end, enlarge like a funnel. Here the fish comes to lay its eggs, and during the time the young are developing the fish comes frequently and rests its head over the young, surrounding them with the flappers of the mouth, and breathing, as it were, fresh air over them during the process of heaving and subsiding the gills. Others carry their young rolled up in these curtains of the gills, in a mass, tied up, as it were, between the folds of the gill, and the young remain in that way protected by these folds of the mouth, and are carried along until they are ready to hatch.

I have frequently caught fish with these bunches of eggs in the folds of their lips, and I have often raised some of them and been able to trace the changes which they undergo, and which show one singular feature, that in their young condition the tail end of the body of the young presents exactly that singular inequality which we have in the shark, and which we have in the sturgeon, and which, to say it in passing, is a feature common to all the fishes of the old geological formations; so that I may, without exaggeration, say that the form of the young of the fishes of the earliest days of creation resembles the form of the young of the fishes of our day in the most striking manner; which shows again what an intimate link there is, whether material or intellectual, throughout the creation, from beghining to end, from one point on the surface of the earth to the other. (Applause.) This family of mailed fishes goes by the name of ganoidian; and these are exclusively found in the fresh waters of the Amazon, replacing there the type of sturgeons which characterize the fresh waters of the northern hemisphere. By the side of that, we have another group, which is more blunt in form, and in which the scales are remarkable for being only two in each row—that is, there are only two scales, one row on each side, a sort of coat-of-mail, made up in this manner of broad plates, extending from the back to the middle of the line, and from that another row extending to the lower portion of the body, a small fin on the back, another under the tail, and the ordinary pectorals and ventrals there. (Illustrating on blackboard.) This fish is remarkable for the faculty it enjoys of leaving the water and walking a conrider-able distance over the land. (Laughter.) Sometimes it is found three, four, and five miles from the water, and specimens have been brought to me which I have left on the ground for a day, and afterwards, when put back into water, they were as lively as if they had not been disturbed. That fish has another peculiarity; it builds a nest—(applause)—a large nest, about the size of a man's hat, with a hole leading into the interior, in which it deposits its eggs; and it is not only capable of creeping on even land, but it can creep on an inclined plane, and I have been told by very trustworthy persons that they are frequently found many feet above the water, on stumps of trees which have fallen down, the trunks of which are so inclined that the fish have reached the branches of the tree to such a height that the bird and the fish have more than once been brought down by the same shot. (Laughter and applause.)

CONCLUSION.

After enumerating several other species of fish peculiar to the waters of the Amazon, Professor Agassiz closed as follows:—So that one of two things must be true: the fishes which inhabit different parts of the world have originated where they are, with all their peculiarities, or if they have a common descent, the changes they have undergone surpass all that which naturalists have thus far conceived possible in the way of change. In my next lecture I shall discuss with you the terrestrial animals of South America. (Applause.)

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John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 41

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	911,348 15
Premiums	1,102,366 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.	INCOME FOR 1865, $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [11]

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
CAPITAL, $600,00

Assets, January 8, 1867, $1,763,267 33

INSURES MARINE,
INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY
WINES,
From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Wapa Counties, California, consisting of the following:

WINE BITTERS,
ANGELICA,
SHERRY,
HOCK,
MUSCATEL,
CATAWBA,
CLARET,
PORT,
BRANDY,
CHAMPAGNE

These WINES are warranted to be the pure juice grape, unsurpassed by any in the market, and are h recommended for Medicinal and Family purposes.

FOR SALE BY
E. L. CAUFFMAN,
AGENT,
No. 21 North FOURTH Street
1 3 thstu2m PHILADELPHIA

GREAT REVOLUTION
IN THE
WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES
Pure California Champagne,

Made and prepared as if done in France, from pu California Wine, and taking the place of imporie Champagne.

The undersigned would call the atten o, W Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the foll letter, which may give a correc idea o the quality of thei Wine —

"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct 25, 1866.
MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO. —
Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying tha we think it the best American Wine we have ever used We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO.'

CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGN

BOUCHER & CO
11 20 tuths3m No. 30 DEY Street, Ne York.
A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St. Philadelphia.

PATTERSON & BOULTON,
No. 130 WALNUT Street,
Sole Agents for the State of Pennsylvania.

Otard, Dupuy & Co. Cognac Brandy.
Heidsieck & Co. Champagne Wines.
Ernest Laussenre Burgundy Wines.
Importers of "Harp" Gin, Jamaica Rum, Sherry Wines, Burgundy Ports, and London Porter and Ale. 2 19 tuthsim

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS

A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail and prompt attention will be given [11 1 thstu3

THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning Evening Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city; together with the New York dailies weeklies, etc. 72

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and no points in the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions. Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, S. W corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after TUESDAY, January 1 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7.45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and intermediate Stations to North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12.05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 2 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train leaving Bethlehem at 12.55 P. M. for Easton and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville, by this train, take the Stage at Old York road.

At 10.15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington stopping at intermediate stations.

At 2.35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Hartsville for New Hope.

At 3.45 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6.45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield, Somerville, and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad, take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 12.45 P. M. Passengers or Summertown take Stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem, and for Greenville at Quakertown.

At 4.20 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for Lumbarville at Doylestown.

At 5.20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc.

At 6.20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11.30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9.15 A. M., 2.30 and 8.40 P. M.
2.30 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre and Hazleton.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1.30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6.15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8.40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8.35 A. M., 5.15 and 7.05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7.30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11.50 A. M., and 7.05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9.30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2.35 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7.20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Fifth and sixth streets passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of second and Third streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot
Office, No. 113 South THIRD Street. 1 15

1867—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie, and is the most direct route to the great Oil Regions of Pennsylvania. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1.20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5.40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8.00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10.00 A. M.
Leave New York at 5.00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7.15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5.30 P. M., arrive at New York 4.40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 10.25 A. M., arrive at New York 10.10 A. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
1 1§ A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Erie.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROADS.—From Ferry foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia.

6 P. M.—Freight for New York and points North or East.

11 A. M.—Way Freight.

Goods delivered at Company's Depot No 320 N WHARVES, Philadelphia, by 5 P. M., will be forwarded by this line, and arrive in New York at 5 o'clock next morning.

Freight received at Pier No. 32 North River, N. Y. by 4.30 P. M., will be ready for delivery in Philadelphia early the following morning.

FARE TO NEW YORK, TWO DOLLARS.

Ticket Office, Vine Street Ferry.

For further information apply to Company's Agents R. H. CHIPMAN, Freight Office and Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

J. B. BURT, Pier No 32 North River, foot of DUANE Street, New York.

Or at General Freight and Passenger Office, Philadelphia, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM N. CLAYTON,
Superintendent. Red Bank, N. J.
S. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN,
General Agent, Philadelphia.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after December 13, 1866, trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, from Cooper's Point Camden, opposite VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

11.30 A. M. Way Freight for all stations; passenger car attached.

6.10 P. M.—Through Freight for New York; passenger car attached.

Freight received in Philadelphia at the Company's warehouse, No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue, until 5 o'clock P. M., reaching New York early next morning.

Freight boat leaves Pier No 32, North river, New York, foot of DUANE Street, daily, Sundays excepted at 5 P. M., reaching Philadelphia early next morning.

The 9 A. M. train from Philadelphia and the 11 A. M. train from New York, are discontinued.

S. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. N. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
R. H. CHIPMAN, Agent,
No. 320 N DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 630 MARKET Street, Philadelphia, November 19, 1866.—The Globe Express Company will this day open its first line between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington for

HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.

They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:—

For heavy freights to and from New York 40c per 100 lbs.; Baltimore, 50c per 100 lbs; Washington, 80c. per 100 lbs; Georgetown, 60c. per 100 lbs; Alexandria, $1 20 per 100 lbs.

Packages and valuables will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.

The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South and Southwest, as a all Express.

The Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.

Orders may be left at the above Office

S. W. WILSON, Superintendent.
STUART GWYNN,
Of New York President.
E. C. PECHIN
Of Philadelphia, Treasurer.

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE NAVY AS ASSISIANT SURGEONS.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
December 29, 1866

A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the NAVAL ASYLUM, Philadelphia for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Gentlemen desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.

No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal pre-requisite for appointment in the Navy.

The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.

P. J HORWITZ,
1 3 th10t Chief of Bureau.

PASTE! PASTE! PASTE!

THE UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY

Manufacture a PATENT PASTE which only needs to be known to be appreciated. It is always ready for use is warranted not to ferment, and is sold cheap.

It is put up in barrels, half barrels, and boxes.

KEITH & PICKETT,
SOLE AGENTS,
1 26 tuths2m No. 134 South Wharves.

RAILROAD LINES.

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

PASSENGERS FOR

Norfolk	Kingsville,
Weldon	Savannah,
Raleigh,	Augusta,
Newbern,	Atlanta,
Charlotte,	Macon,
Wilmington,	West Point,
Columbia,	Montgomery,
Charleston,	Mobile, and

NEW ORLEANS.

TO AVOID DELAY ASK FOR TICKETS BY THE

NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE.

Trains leave Depot of PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, DAILY (Saturday excepted) at 11 P. M., Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day, FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST!

For Tickets and all other information, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 629 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

S. P. WILTBANK,
1 2 tf GENERAL AGENT.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA, TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
THE
NORTH, NORTHWEST AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, OCTOBER 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7.20 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6.30 P. M. Arrives in Philadelphia at 9.10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8.15 A.M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c., at PORT CLINTON with the Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3.30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, &c.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6.30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9.40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7.35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leaves Harrisburg at 8.10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8.45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2.10 P. M., and Pottsville at 2.45 P. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 6.45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7.30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4.10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6.30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9.10 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12.45 noon, for Reading and all way stations, leaves Reading at 11.30, and Downingtown at 12.30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4.25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7.30 and 8.15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7 A. M. and 12.30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1.05 and 11.53 A. M., and 1.48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, &c.

Returning, Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9.05 A. M., and 9.15 P. M., passing Reading at 4.49 and 10.51 A. M. and 11.20 P. M., and arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2.45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2.10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11.30 A. M., and 7.11 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7.30 A. M. and 1.40 and 4.15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7.50 A. M., for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1.50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3.20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7.35 A. M., and 5.25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $62.50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half price.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5.30 A. M., 12.45 noon, and 6 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches, at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2.15 P. M.

PITTSBURG, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.
THE PAN HANDLE ROUTE WESTWARD.

Owing to the great distance saved by THIS ROUTE, the Government has assigned to it the carrying of the United States Mail to the principal cities of the West and Southwest

THERE BEING BUT ONE CHANGE OF CARS BETWEE

FIFTH EDITION

ANOTHER TRAGEDY.

A Man Shot Dead in His Own House.

In the early part of the afternoon, a man who had some cause of difference with another by the name of Johnson, living in the lower part of the city, in what is called the Neck, went into his house with a double-barrelled shot-gun for the purpose of shooting him.

He met Mr. Johnson, and pointing the gun at him, discharged the contents of one barrel at him, taking effect in his abdomen, and lacerating it in a fearful manner. Johnson died soon afterwards in horrible agony.

The motive for the deed is not known. That it was a deliberate murder there is no doubt. The affair has caused a great excitement in the lower part of the city, where the tragedy occurred.

WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, February 21.

Financial Action by the House.

The Stevens amendment, providing for the issue of greenbacks for redemption of compound interest notes as they mature, was adopted by a vote of 99 to 59.

The Bill for Funding the Compound Interest Notes, Reported by Mr. Hooper in the House of Representatives

Has been rejected, and a vote to reconsider it has been entertained.

Surratt—He is Visited by His Counsel—His Sister will Confer with Him—He is to appear before the Judiciary Committee.

Surratt was visited yesterday by Joseph H. Bradley, Jr., one of his counsel. His other counsel are Joseph H. Bradley, Sr., and R. T. Merrick. Surratt's sister, who has been acting as governess in the family of Captain Gwynn, near Surrattsville, has arrived in the city, and will visit the prisoner to-day. Surratt will probably be brought before the House Judiciary Committee to-morrow.

Another Veto Expected.

It is authoritatively given out that the President will promptly veto the Military Government bill. The action of Senator Johnson in voting for the bill excites much angry comment in Democratic circles.

The Tariff Bill.

It is doubted if any definite action can be had on the Tariff bill this session.

A. T. Stewart's Mission to Washington.

The mission of A. T. Stewart, the New York dry goods man, here, is to lobby against the Bankrupt bill. It is stated that the passage of the bill will cause a loss to him of over a million of dollars due him in the South.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

The Compound Interest Note Bill.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—The House has refused to pass the bill for withdrawing the compound interest notes. Yeas, 75; nays, 84.

SNEAK-THIEF AT CENTRAL STATION.—George Morris, a sneak-thief, was arrested on a charge of suspicion of larceny at Third and Arch streets, and had a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon. He said he lived at Tenth and Shippen streets, and at a place in Second, near Coates street. He said he had worked for a man in Pittsburg, at house painting. He had been out of employment for a couple of weeks. The accused was very oblivious as to what he had been doing when in Pittsburg. He did not, when questioned, know how many brathers he had, nor what their names were, and did not see what good it would do to tell who or what they were.

It appears that he had a couple of canvass bags, which he had said were to hold turnips. Mr. Ehrenberg said that the prisoner came in, and from his actions, and that of his companions, it was supposed he intended to steal something. Alderman Beitler held Morris in $1500 bail to answer.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

HARRISBURG, February 20.

SNOW STORM.

A regular old-fashioned snow-storm set in last night, and has continued during the greater part of the day. The snow is about eight inches deep on a level, and the country lads and lasses are enjoying themselves hugely in merry sleigh rides.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Governor Curtin, General Negley, General Sweitzer, and Hon. Alexander K. McClure, were on the floor of the House to-day, receiving the congratulations of their friends.

THE FREE RAILROAD LAW.

The bill entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of railways" came up in the Senate this morning. After a short time spent in Committee of the Whole, the further consideration of it was postponed until Tuesday next. This is a most important measure, and will put the members of both Houses to a severe test. The people of the middle and western counties are largely in favor of a Free Railroad law, and they will carefully watch the movements of their Senators and Representatives until the bill is disposed of. The present bill is the same of which I sent you a synopsis yesterday. It makes no provision for a railroad bureau, but makes the stockholders of companies organized under its provisions individually liable for debts contracted by them. Speaker Hall, who has heretofore opposed a Free Railroad law, has expressed himself in favor of any bill of the kind which will protect the best interests of the public. There is a very fair prospect that the bill will pass both branches.

"SALTED DOWN."

The House bill providing for the prevention of salting city passenger railway tracks in Philadelphia still sleeps. It has been "salted down" in the Senate committee, where it is likely to be well preserved.

REVERED RELICS.

When Forney, Esq., State Librarian, will send those revered relics, Hancock's chair, and the table on which the Declaration of Independence was signed, to your city to-morrow. He has them carefully packed up for transportation. The joint committee of both Houses to accompany them, and to hand them over to the city authorities of Philadelphia, will leave at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

The Governor complains that his mansion is too contracted, and desires a wing attached to it. The Governor's mansion is rather a shabby establishment, and no third-class Philadelphia merchant would select it for his residence. The State should tear down the old Arsenal, and erect in its stead a substantial and spacious building, which could be really called the Governor's mansion. The credit of the State and the dignity of the office demand it.

AN INCIDENT.

This afternoon, Governor Geary sent to the House a telegraphic despatch which he had received from Washington, announcing a favorable turn in affairs at the national capital. The Republicans applauded in the most enthusiastic manner—the Democrats remaining silent. At the same moment, a little terrier dog on the floor set up a most ferocious barking, causing a wild burst of merriment.

SUNDAY TRAVEL.

The bill to allow the people of Philadelphia to vote for or against the passenger railway cars running on Sunday came up in the House this morning. A stormy discussion ensued. All kinds of amendments were offered; the previous question was thrice called, but not sustained, and the attempt to make it a general bill failed. The hour of adjournment put an end to an interesting scene, and without a vote the House adjourned. Some of the country members, imagining that there was a "nigger in the wood-pile," changed their votes to-day, but there is a clear majority in favor of the bill. Its fate in the Senate is not so certain. In fact, the bill looks as though it would fail.

CARPETINGS.

CLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET

MANUFACTURERS OF

THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN,
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

IMPORTERS OF

CARPETINGS, Etc.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS
ROYAL WILTONS,
TAPESTRY VELVETS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BRUSSELS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,
HEMP,
COCOA MATTINGS,
CANTON MATTINGS,
ENGLISH INGRAINS,
SHEEP SKINS,
ADELAIDE MATTINGS,

And a full assortment of

FOREIGN GOODS.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN

CARPETINGS, Etc. Etc.,

Would call the attention of the Trade to what are denominated "PHILADELPHIA GOODS," to which they give special attention.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

AGENTS FOR

WISNER H. TOWNSEND'S and
A. TOLSOM & SON'S

OIL CLOTHS,

AND G. W. CHIPMAN & CO.'S STAIR PADS AND CARPET LININGS. [2 19rp3m

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS,

MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Sts.,

Will open this morning, from Auction, 1000 yards white Matting at only 25c.; Ingrain Carpets, 40, 45, and 50c.; All wool Ingrain Carpets, 62, 75, 87c., $1, and $1·25; Hemp Carpet, 37c.; Rag Carpets, 50c.; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·75; Three ply Carpets, $2; Floor Oil Cloths, 60c.; Gilt-bordered Window Shades, $1 to $3; Muslins, 12c. to 25c.; Blankets, $3; Comfortables, $3·50; Alpacas, 37c. to $1; Marseilles Quilts, $5 to $10; Cloth Table Covers, $1·50; Table Linens 40c. to $1·50. Wholesale and Retail Store, N E. corner Eleventh and Market streets. 2 19 6m

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds for sale at

85.

All information cheerfully given.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 South THIRD St.

1 21 2m4

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

Bankers,

16 So. 3d St., Philada. | 2 Nassau St., New York.

Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.

Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.

U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS,

Jos. T. Bailey, Edw. B. Orne, Nathan Hilles. | William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, B. Rowland, Jr., | Sam'l A. Bispham, Fred. A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 3m

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD St.

JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST

7-30s

CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES

And the Difference in Market Price Allowed.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY. [12 26 3m

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 S. THIRD Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS, AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.,

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE

Philadelphia and New York Boards of Brokers.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK

Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers, 2 20 3m

FINANCIAL.

TEN PER CENT

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Hamilton Gold and Silver Mining Company of Nevada.

This Company, based upon a large and valuable property in the Mammoth and North Union Districts Nye county, State of Nevada, offer Bonds having five years to run, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the office of the Company.

These securities form a first claim on the entire asset of the Company, and are exchangeable for ordinary stock at the option of the holder at any period during the five years.

For particulars and further information, apply to the Secretary or the Managing Director, at the Office of the Company, Nos. 36 and 37 PENN BUILDINGS,

No. 430 WALNUT Street.

PRESIDENT,

HON. ALEXANDER RAMSEY.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER

1 28 1m COL. JACOB ZIEGLER.

U. S. SECURITIES

OF ALL THE OLD ISSUES

WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR 5-20s NEW ISSUE.

Interest payable JANUARY and JULY, 6 per cent payable in Gold.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE PAID, AND BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

2 16 6t5p No. 35 South THIRD Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN

HOME COMPANY.

THE AMERICAN

OF PHILADELPHIA,

SOUTHEAST CORNER

FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the Capital Stock, all paid up in cash, which, together with cash assets now on hand, amount to

$1,516,461'81.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1866,

$766,537'80.

LOSSES PAID DURING THE YEAR AMOUNTING TO

$223,000.

Dividends made annually, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.

The last Dividend on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1867, was

FIFTY PER CENT.

Of the amount of Premiums received during the year. Its Trustees are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin, J. Edgar Thomson, George Nugent, Hon. James Pollock, Albert C. Roberts, P. B. Mingle, | L. M. Whilldin, William J. Howard, Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry K. Bennett, George W. Hill, John M. Chesnut, John Wanamaker,

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.

GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.

JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.

JOHN S. WILSON,

2 11 mwf st4 1] Secretary and Treasurer.

HOSIERY, ETC.

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

UNDERWEAR ETC

THE LARGEST VARIETY

AT

JOHN C. ARRISON'S.

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Also invites attention to his

IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Which has given such general satisfaction for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder. Made of the best materials, by hand. [1 22]

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

T. STEWART BROWN.

SUCCESSOR TO
BROWN & MAGEE,
MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS,
VALISES,
BAGS, Etc.,

Suitable for European Travel.

S E. corner of FOURTH and CHESNUT Streets, Formerly at No. 708 Chesnut street. 2 19]

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have just opened from New York auction sales, and other sources, several lots of GOODS BELOW GOLD PRICES.

50 dozen Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½c.
Large size Huckaback Towels, 25, 35, and 45c.
Large size Satin Damask Towels, 55c.
100 dozen Linen Doylies, at $1, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, and $1·75 per dozen.
A large assortment of Linen Napkins, $2·45 up to $6 per dozen.
Linen Bird-Eye for Children's Aprons, 40, 50, 62½, 75, and 87½c.; very cheap.
Scotch Diaper by the piece, very cheap.
Linen Huckaback Towelling, 31, 35, and 40c.; very fine quality.
8-4 Power-Loom Table Linens, 65c. per yard.
7-4 Bleached Table Linens, 90c. per yard.
8-4 do. do. do. $1·12 per yard.
8-4 Table Linens, a job lot, very heavy, $1·25 per yard.
Linen Table Cloths, 2½ yards long, $2·50.
A large assortment Shirting Linens.
Heavy Housewife Linens.

WHITE GOODS—WHITE GOODS.

Just opened, 150 pieces Soft-finish Cambrics, from 25c. up to 50c. per yard, the balance of an importer's stock, which was bought at gold prices
Several lots of White Brilliants, 20, 25, 28, 31, 37½ and 50 cents.
Do. do. Nainsook Muslins, 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 50 cents—very cheap.
150 pieces Nainsook Plaid Muslins, handsome large Plaids, very cheap.
White Marseilles and Piques, 37½, 50c., up to $1 a yard.
Several lots of Victoria Lawns, very cheap.
Several lots of Ladies' Linen Hdkfs to sell, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 25, and 28c.
Gents' Hdkfs, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 45, and 50c.
Several lots of Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs, very cheap.
Ladies' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Ladies' Tucked Hdkfs, 37½, 44, 50, and 56c.
Lace Border Hdkfs., 31 cts.
A large assortment of Hamburg Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncings, a cheap lot of Dimity Bands, Etc., Etc.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

All the leading makes of Muslins at the very lowest prices.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, New York Mills, Amoskeag A, Whitinsville, Whitney, and Trenton Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.
American Calicoes and Ginghams.

PRICE & WOOD,

Northwest cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

N. B.—Just opened, 50 pieces French Lawns, 20 cents, slightly soiled, worth 37½. 10 22]

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS,

FOR LADIES' WEAR

AT IMPORTERS PRICES.

Some special lots containing 5000 yards of celebrated makes of FRENCH AND IRISH LINENS, light, medium, and heavy.

LINEN LAWNS, Bird-eye Diapers, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4.
FRENCH LINEN LAWNS, for Surplices.
LINEN CAMBRICS and SHEAR LINEN LAWNS

NEW WHITE GOODS,

Both Plain and Check,

OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SWISS MAKES.

CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS,
SWISS BOOK AND MULL MUSLINS,
CAMBRIC DIMITIES, HAIR CORD MUSLINS,
INDIA TWILL, striped and plain,
SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC, all widths,
ORGANDIES AND TARLETANS, for Evening Dresses,
VICTORIA AND BISHOPS LAWN,
PERCALES, MADAPOLAMES, COTTELLES,
FRENCH DIMITY, CAMBRIC LONG CLOTH,
FIGURED PIQUET AND CORDED PIQUET.

Goods on hand from previous purchases are marked down to correspondingly low prices.

ALSO, A SPECIAL LOT OF

1000 Nottingham Lace Curtains and Fringed Lace Tidies, at very reduced prices.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

9 14 6mrp] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

Above Race,

Have just received—

1300 yards Plaid Poll de Chevre, Spring colors, at 25c. per yard; cost 40 to import,
Select styles Spring Delaines.
Large assortment New-Style Calicoes.
Lancaster Ginghams, 25c.
Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 65, and 75c.; large assortment, all size plaits.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13c.
Boys' Colored Bordered Linen Hdkfs., 12½c.
Huckaback Linen Towels, 18¾, 20, 25, 31, and 35c.
Bleached, Unbleached, and Loom Table Linens.
Nursery Diaper by the piece, all prices.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., cheap.
Gents' large size Silk Hdkfs., bargain.
New Spring Balmorals, $1·25.
Balmorals, $1·75; over 60 dozen sold.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

One bale Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
One bale ⅞ Domet Flannel, 31c.
One bale 4-4 Domet Flannel, 37½c.
All-wool Flannels, from 31c. to $1.
Best styles, best quality Shirting Flannels.
Canton Flannels at reduced prices.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Bleached Muslins at lowest market prices, Williamsville, Wamsutta, Semper Idem, Forestdale, Amoskeag, etc. etc.
Bleached Muslin at 12½c.
Unbleached Muslins, all widths, all prices.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Pillow Case Muslin, 25c.; best in the city.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION EVERY DAY.

FARIES & WARNER,

29] No. 229 North NINTH Street.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES

WILL OFFER HIS STOCK

OF

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

UNTIL MARCH 1,

At a great sacrifice, to insure its being closed out prior to removal to

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round.
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have hereto ore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Tral Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1 00 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs $1·25.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices.

Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No 628 ARCH Street,
1 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET & NINTH. COOPER & CONARD.

BLACK GOODS COUNTER.

Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, and 62 cents.
Black Mohairs, 75, 87 cents, $1·00.
Black Wool Delaines, 50, 56, 62 cents.
Black Wool Delaines, double width, 87c. up.
Black Tamisse, a bargain, at $1·25.
Black Canton Cloth, Poplins, Merinoes.
Black Silks, some auction bargains.
Grey Poplins, 38 cents, worth 62 cents.

PRINT COUNTER.

Over 200 styles New Prints, 18 to 22 cents.
Best Goods kept only, colors warranted.
New Plain Percales, Blues, Buffs, Pinks.
Balmoral Skirting, black and white striped.
New Delaines. All-wool Delaines.

LINEN COUNTER.

Table Damasks, good bargains, $1, $1·25, $1·35.
Power-loom Damasks, every width, best quality.
$2·50 Napkins, recent price was $3·00.
Extra fine Napkins, Doylies, Damasks, etc.
20, 25, 28 cent Towels, under price.
Diapers, $2·25, $2·50, $3·00, up.
Shirting and Bosom Linens, piece or yard.

NOTION COUNTER.

Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 25 cents.
Hemmed, Tucked, and Mourning Hdkfs.
Linen Cambric Hdkfs., 15, 18, 25, 28 cents.
Silk Hdkfs., fresh stock, cheap.
White Goods, stock complete.
Silk Dusters, 25 cents.

QUILTS.

Lancaster, Honeycomb, and Alhambra, $3·00.
Marseilles Quilts, complete stock [1 2 stuth4p

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

I have just made out a reduced price list for all my LINENS, which cannot fail to give satisfaction to the most careful buyer.

To those about purchasing LINEN GOODS, we would say that our stock was never larger and more varied, consisting of the following, viz.:—

LINEN DAMASKS, ALL WIDTHS,
TABLE CLOTHS, ALL SIZES,
FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
IRISH LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS
FRENCH LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS,
LINEN PILLOW CASINGS,
HEAVY SHIRTING LINENS,
FINE BOSOM LINENS,
SHIRT BOSOMS, READY-MADE,
SHIRT BOSOMS FOR EVENING WEAR,
CRUMB CLOTHS, 2 1-2, 3, 4 YARDS WIDE
FINE TOWELS,
TOWELLING BY THE YARD,
LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS
LINEN LAWNS AND BIRD-EYE,
ETC, ETC. ETC.

MARKED DOWN.

200 PIECES

Power-Loom Table Linen,

SELLING OFF AT A HEAVY REDUCTION

PRICES FROM 75 CENTS PER YARD.

GEORGE MILLIKEN'S

FAMILY LINEN STORE,

9 14 thatu6mrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL. Egg and Stove sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4]

FLORIST

AND

reserver of Natural Flowers,

A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth.

Bouquets, Wreaths Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flower furnished to order at all seasons 1 28 trp

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 320 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit and part for cash,

On Friday Morning,

February 22, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

We will add to above sale 2000 dozen hosiery and gloves, 2000 dozen l. c. handkerchiefs, 2000 pieces white cambrics and fine checks.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for exhibition early on morning of sale. 2 18 4t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

February 22, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of superfine and fine ingrain, royal damask, Venetian, list, Dutch hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. 2 18 4t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.,

On Monday Morning,

February 25, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 700 lots of French, India, German, and British dry goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination, and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [2 19 5t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL SALE OF FRENCH CHINA, BOHEMIAN WARE, BRONZES, BARDIGLIO AND AMARMO VASES, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

22d instant, at 10 o'clock, at Scott's Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a full and general assortment of French China, Bohemian Ware, etc., comprising complete decorated dinner, dessert, and tea sets, tete-a-tete sets, tea and coffee pots, cups and saucers, plates, etc.

Also, decorated French china toilette sets, spittoons moustache cups, etc.

Also, Bohemian glass wine sets, decanters, cologne bottles, ruby wines, etc.

TRIPLE SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Also, a full and general assortment of extra quality Silver-plated Ware, manufactured expressly for city sales.

Now open for examination. [2 18 2t

SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS.

B. SCOTT, Jr., is instructed by Mr. J. P. BEAUMONT, of New York, to sell by auction, on the Evening of TUESDAY, March 5, and WEDNESDAY, March 6, at 7½ o'clock, a Collection of Modern Paintings of the highest class. It consists almost exclusively of works painted expressly to his order by living celebrities, with whom he has been for many years in correspondence. Among the Artists represented are:—

Gilbert Stuart, Thomas Cole, Andreas Achenbach, E. Verboeckhoven, A. Guillemin, Eugene de Block, J. Patrois, David Denoter, Theodore Frere, Count de Bylandt, C. dell Acqua, Gus de Jonghe, F. E. Meyerheim, J. W. Pregor, M'me Rosner, A. Van Hamme, Laurent de Beul, Sonderland, De Vogel, Rollues, Van Wyngaerdt, H. L. Rolfe, W. Bromley, J. H. Deil, Vertin, De Vaux, Stevens, Von Raven, Brandenburg, Kowassg, Lemont de Metz, Kluyvers, Le Roy, Leickert, Paul Weber, Andre Piamot, Stroebel, Rossiter, W. Weir, W. Shayer, Sr., G. Shalders, E. C Barges, C. Veriat, Baron, Coutourier, Louis Lasalle, Paul Soyer, Hein Burgers, M'me Pages, Rosiers, Carabain, Eversen, B. C. Koekkoek, Musin, Van Sebin, Ebel, Verschuur, Dillens, Seignac, Kruseman, Auffray, Professor Grund, Zimmerman, De Vigne, De Vos, De Leub, Clara Van Wilte, L. Robbe, etc. etc.

The Paintings will be on view, with catalogues, in the eastern galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, on FRIDAY, February 22, and continue until nights of sale. 2 19 14t

BY SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

CARD.—In addition to our Private Sales of Real Estate, at our Office, we shall hold REGULAR AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Stocks, and Loans, at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY FRIDAY. Properties will be advertised in all the daily newspapers, and by separate handbills.

Pamphlet catalogues, containing descriptions of properties at public and private sale, will be issued every Wednesday.

Our First Spring Sale will be held on FRIDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock noon. 2 18

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 750 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, ETC. BY CATALOGUE, ON A CREDIT.

On Wednesday Morning,

February 27, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large and general assortment of new and seasonable goods for Spring sales. 2 21 5t

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, Office, No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 21tf

IN NEW YORK.

H. H. GORDON, AUCTIONEER.

BY GORDON & DUNLAP, Store, No. 127 DUANE Street, second door from West Broadway.

Regular Sales will be held on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS throughout the season of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods for Cash.

Cash Advances made on Consignments without additional charge.

Consignments solicited. 2 21 6m

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

THE FURNITURE

AT

COULD & CO.'S

FURNITURE DEPOTS,

N. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS

AND

Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,

Is the Largest, Cheapest, and Best Stock in the World!

Fashion, style, durability, finish, and cheapness, all combined in their immense variety of CITY-MADE FURNITURE.

Before purchasing call and examine, or send for a printed catalogue. 2 19 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

8 1] N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15]

BAUCH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,

8 4mw Philadelphia.